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Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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JAPANESE NAVAL AIR FORCE SINKS 3 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLE

FOE'S STRENGTH IN 6TH ZONE BROKEN BY FALL OF CHANGTEH; GRAVE CRISIS FACES CHUNGKING

Fighting on Continent Reaches Decisive Stage

MOP-UP COMPLETED

Japanese Shoot Down Seven P-40 Raiders South of Changteh, Taoyuan

With the occupation of Changteh, a solid wedge has been driven in the enemy's Sixth War Zone and a grave crisis faces Chungking, comments Domei.

War results include 18,497 bodies left behind by the enemy and 3,361 troops taken prisoner. Thus a total of eight enemy armies and 24 divisions have been either annihilated or dealt mortal blows.

It was on November 2 that the Japanese Army in Central China opened operations in the Tungting area in coordination with the campaign launched against the Chungking forces in the Yunnan area in the middle of October.

In a short time, the Imperial Forces tore to pieces the enemy's first-line position along the Yangtze. Keeping up a sweeping advance, they broke through the enemy's 150-kilometer defense line along Lake Tungting which connects with Shihmen, Sinan, Hckou, Fenghsien, Tsinhsin and Sinchou, thereby succeeding in spreading an iron ring of encirclement around the enemy. This defense line had been built over a period of three months this summer in preparation against a Japanese advance.

The enemy attempted to intercept our advance in the mountainous region west of the lake by tightening the 200-kilometer defense line linking Shihmen and Linfeng but the attempt was trampled underfoot by the Japanese Forces, who as early as November 26 penetrated a corner of Changteh and, after eight days of fierce battle, completely occupied this vital stronghold of the enemy's at 11 a.m. Friday.

The significance of the Japanese thrust into Chungking's Sixth War Zone is to be found in the fact that: 1. The enemy's vaunted counter-offensive on the Continent is being blasted at each point.

2. The fighting on the Continent has now reached a decisive stage.

The salient feature of the current operations is that Changteh was captured by a surprise attack when the enemy was deluded into believing that the Japanese Forces would be transferred back to their original positions, as in the Ichang campaign of May this year, with the termination of the Tungting operations.

A marked shrinkage in the enemy's fighting spirit has been revealed by the fact that the reinforcements from Changsha, although they made a pretense of resistance, left their comrade forces defending Changteh in the lurch.

The loss of Changteh is, without a doubt, a serious blow to Chungking which had counted on the dispersal of the Japanese strength with the opening of a general Anglo-American counter-offensive.

With a fresh annihilative campaign against the enemy's Sixth War Zone likely, a grave crisis faces Chungking.

6 Armies Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 4.—The backbone strength of the enemy in the Sixth War Zone has been broken as a result of the furious battle for the reduction of the enemy stronghold of Changteh. When the Chungking leaders saw that Changteh was in danger they hurriedly dispatch-

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ENEMY IS CRIPPLED BY BIG SHIP LOSSES

Germans Claim 480,000 Tons Of Merchant Vessels in November

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—German military authorities announced on December 1 the sinking or damaging of 480,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping during the month of November. The following statements were made today with respect to the German achievements on the seas:

"The sinking, or damaging to the extent of the need of several months for repair of 480,000 tons of anti-Axis freighters has for practical purposes inflicted a far greater loss to the anti-Axis forces than the 800,000 tons during November 1941.

"In 1941 Britain had a large reserve shipping tonnage of vessels requisitioned from Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Denmark and other countries. As these ships have already been lost, the vessels sunk or damaged must now be replaced by Britain's own materials.

"In view of the fact that production efficiency of British shipyards has recently dropped to barely one-seventeenth of the monthly tonnage loss, it can be seen how increasingly difficult replacement has become.

"On the other hand, as America must direct the main force of her merchantmen to replace the losses suffered in the Pacific front at present, it is clearly obvious that there is no possibility of aid from America. Thus, Britain's plight has recently assumed alarming magnitude."

CHIANG IS OFFENDED OVER TEHERAN MEET

Is Disappointed at Being Given the Elbow

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—In an editorial entitled "The Fourth Man", the Voelkischer Beobachter declares that Chiang Kai-shek has been bitterly disappointed because he was given the elbow in the meeting of the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Says the paper:

"Chiang has been bitterly disappointed because he wanted to take part in the meeting as one of the 'four leaders' but was given the elbow. Chiang has been forced to realize that Roosevelt and Churchill regard him only as a servant and that Premier Josef Stalin did not want to take part in the same conference with him."

U.S. PUBLISHES 'COVER-UP'

2nd Volume on America-Japan Ties Is Released

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The United States State Department had previously announced the publication of the first of the two volumes of one-sided diplomatic documents relating to America-Japan diplomatic relations during the past 10 years. According to Washington dispatches the State Department today announced the release of the second volume.

The second volume, as in the case of the first, has been published for the purpose of vindicating America's diplomatic policy and as would be expected is a specimen of absolutely distorted editing from the very first page to the last.

DARING SEAFARERS GIVEN HIGH HONORS FOR HEROIC SERVICE

Orders of Golden Kite Bestowed Upon Officers and Crew Of Transports

IS TWELFTH CONFERMENT

Posthumous Awards Granted For Meritorious Work in Pacific, Indian Oceans

In the twelfth conferment of posthumous honors, Nisuke Ono, captain of a transport, and 26 other members of the crews of transports, auxiliary cruisers, and guardboats were given different orders of the Golden Kite for the meritorious services they rendered in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, it was announced on Saturday.

Nisuke Ono, captain; Tomio Yoshida, mate; Tsuneo Kotaka, master of a shipboard wireless station; Zenichi Masuda, mate; Kohei Shiraiwa, engineer; Takao Tani, mate; Ryohei Shibata, wireless operator, as members of the crew of an auxiliary transport, had been engaged since the outbreak of the current war in the transportation of men, munitions and other materials to the first front line, often entering dangerous sea zones against enemy attacks. They were killed in combats either with enemy submarines or hostile aircraft in the southern sea area.

Takuzo Shimizu, Kyoichi Kodama, Kazuye Otsuka, Teiji Kuboki, Tsunekichi Shinyashiki, Sukeji Nakamura, as members of the crew of an auxiliary cruiser had been engaged in a raiding warfare in the Southern Pacific and the Indian Ocean, attacking enemy transports conveying men and munitions to the advanced enemy bases, and sinking, in the meantime, three enemy ships and capturing two others. Finally, however, they were killed in a severe battle with an enemy warship in a southern sea area.

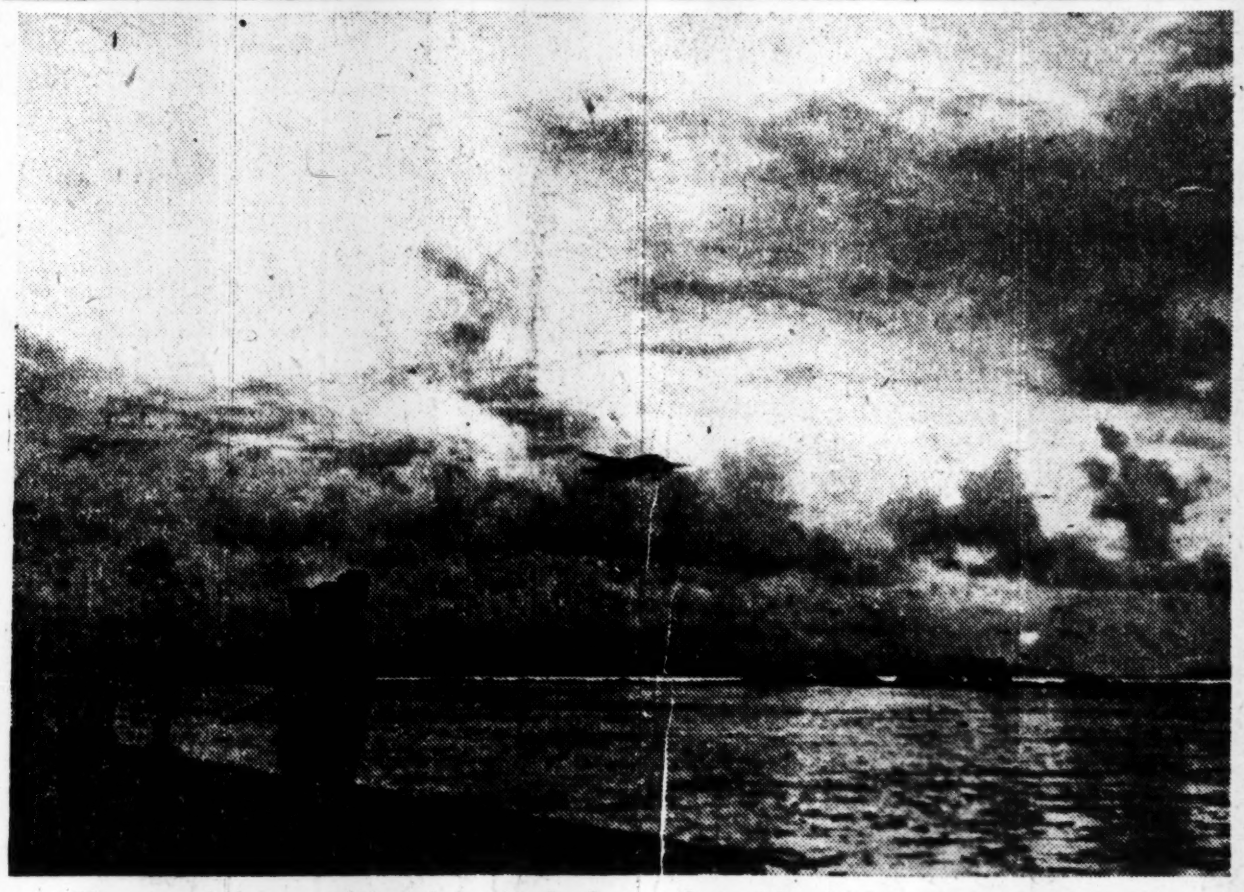
Minoru Noguchi, Takeshi Furumoto, and Kikuya Koyama, as deckhands of an auxiliary transport, had been engaged in supplying the Imperial Forces in the southern front line from the outset of the current war. While their ship was steaming from the Anambas Islands to Saigon early on the morning of February 7 last, their ship came across two enemy submarines. Their ship, irrespective of its inferior gunpower, attacked the enemy, sinking one submarine and damaging the other. In the furious battle with these enemy submarines the three seamen named above died very heroic deaths. For its remarkable feat, their ship received a letter of commendation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet.

Shizutaka Hayashi, Chikayoshi Uyeno, Seji Sakaguchi, Nobutsuna Utsunomiya, and Satoru Ishibashi, as members of the crew of an auxiliary gunboat, had been engaged in defensive operations in the South Sea Area, sinking two enemy submarines. Finally, however, they were killed during a furious engagement between their ship and two enemy destroyers.

Akiro Sato and Shigeyoshi Suyama, as crew members of an auxiliary warship, had been engaged in various important duties in the South Sea Area from the outset of the current war, in spite of vehement attacks by enemy aircraft and submarines, until at last they were killed in a severe engagement between their ship and enemy submarines and aircraft.

Masaichi Shinchi, captain; Tokutaro Yamada, chief engineer; Tetsuzo Hazama, wireless operator, and Masaichi Kenzaki, pilot, as members of the crew of a small guardboat, had been engaged in guard and observation duties far out in the ocean, until they were killed in the engagements between their boat and the enemy's mobile force or submarines.

Off at Dawn



The roar of the powerful engines of a land attack plane of the Imperial Navy shatters the stillness of dawn at an undisclosed base in the Southeastern Pacific as it gains altitude after taking off to search for and blast the foe on sight. With this messenger of death goes the silent wishes for success of the officers and men who are seen standing at attention—their way of paying silent tribute to the heroes of the air who are inflicting crippling blows to the enemy in every encounter.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Our Army Air Force Scores Big Results in Eight Days

86 Enemy Planes Shot Down and 18 Others Damaged Over Burma, New Guinea and China Continent From November 25 to December 2

In the eight days from November 25 to December 2 the Japanese Army's Air Arm and ground batteries shot down 86 enemy planes (23 unconfirmed) and damaged 18 in Burma, New Guinea and the China continent. In this period the enemy flying forces moved out persistently and the Japanese Air Forces and ground batteries operated powerfully in beating them off and dealing them heavy losses.

The indiscriminate enemy bombing of the Burma area became further persistent and the Japanese airmen and ground forces were occupied every day in fighting off the enemy air forces. In view probably of the fact that its bomber units were being subjected to serious losses in every raid, the enemy on November 25 sent for the first time a fighter-bomber unit into the area. On that day about 10 P-41's came over at 11:50 a.m. followed by 10 B-24's at 2 p.m. and by nine B-25's and six P-51's at 3:50 p.m.

After furious air fighting the Japanese Fighter Units shot down four P-41's (one unconfirmed) and one Beaufighter (unconfirmed). One Japanese plane was hit but the flier bailed out and landed safely. Following that, at about 10:50 p.m. about 20 Douglases raided Rangoon. They were repulsed after two of them were hit by the ground batteries.

14 Blasted Over Rangoon

On the next morning, November 26, at 4:30 a.m. about 10 Vickers-Wellingtons came over Rangoon and one was shot down and another damaged by Japanese air and ground assaults. At about 3:30 p.m. on November 27, 49 B-24's, nine B-25's and about 30 P-40's and P-51's, a total of 88 planes came over Rangoon. In that action the Japanese Air and Ground Units shot down four B24's (one unconfirmed) three B-25's, five P-51's, and two small-sized planes, a total of 14 planes. The Japanese Forces lost two planes.

On November 28, 64 enemy fighters and bombers came into the air over Rangoon at 2:50 p.m. and six P-51's (three unconfirmed) were shot down in air fighting and by ground batteries. One Japanese plane self-crashed. With the turn of the month, about 40 B-24's, three P-38's and three P-51's raided Rangoon at about 3 p.m., December 1. The Japanese fighter planes met them and shot down 10 B-24's, one P-38, and two P-51's, while the anti-aircraft guns accounted for two B-24's, a total of 15 planes thus being shot down. One Japanese plane was lost.

In the meantime, on November 28 at 11:30 a.m., fighters and bombers of the Japanese Army succeeded in surprise-raiding the enemy airfield at Fenni, the bomber units enwrapping in a field of flames the sector west of the runways and setting ablaze one enemy plane on the ground and severely damaging two others. The fighter plane units fought with nine P-51's over Chittagong on their way to the attack and shot down unconfirmedly two of them. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Finschhafen Foe Hit

In the New Guinea area, fighter-bomber formations of the Japanese Army Air Arm hit and dealt serious damage to the enemy positions near Finschhafen on November 26. Meanwhile, the fighters engaged in combat more than a score of enemy planes and shot down two of them. In this attack, three Japanese planes self-blasted. On November 27 at 9:27 a.m. about 50 enemy bombers and 50 fighters raided Wewak. They fled after the Japanese ground batteries shot down 12 B-25's (three unconfirmed). At about 9:40 a.m. on November 28, a squadron of 25 B-24's and several P-38's attempted to raid Wewak again but fled after being prevented from doing so by the Japanese Forces.

At the same time, a squadron of 40 B-24's and 30 fighters raided the airfield in the Wewak area. Two B-24's were shot down in flames by the ground batteries. At about 11 a.m. on December 1, some 40 B-24's and about 20 P-40's and P-43's came over the Wewak area and the Japanese fighters shot down five B-24's (two unconfirmed) and two P-40's. The ground batteries accounted for three B-24's (two unconfirmed).

In the China continent area Japanese fighters and bombers on November 30 subjected the military objectives near Changteh to attack, and

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GOVERNMENT NAMES 3 MORE INSPECTORS

Suzuki, Fujihara, Goto to Investigate Coal Mining and Shipbuilding

In view of the successful results obtained in the three tours of administrative inspection made since last March when the system for administrative inspection was created for the first time in Japan, the Government has decided to make the fourth, fifth and the sixth tours of administrative inspection either this month or in January.

The fourth tour of administrative inspection will be conducted under Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Adviser to the Cabinet. Lieutenant-General Suzuki will be detailed for the inspection of the coal mining industry in the country. The fifth tour of administrative inspection will be made under Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister of State. He will inspect the steel shipbuilding industry in the country. The sixth tour of administrative inspection will be made by Keita Goto, Adviser to the Cabinet, who will examine the wooden shipbuilding industry. The appointment of these three Administrative Inspectors was announced by the Board of Information on Saturday while members of the suite will shortly be appointed.

The first tour of administrative inspection was made in April when Lieutenant-General Suzuki, then President of the Planning Board, was appointed Administrative Inspector and investigated the XX Works of Kanagawa Prefecture, and the harbor works of Yokohama, as well as the munitions industries in the same prefecture. The second tour of administrative inspection was made last July, when Mr. Fujihara, then Adviser to the Cabinet, was appointed Administrative Inspector and inspected the iron and steel works in the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts, as well as the coal mines whose production was essential for the operation of these iron and steel works. The third tour of administrative inspection was made in September, when Mr. Fujihara was again appointed Administrative Inspector, and visited all the aircraft plants in various prefectures in the country.

In consideration of the brilliant successes achieved by the three tours of administrative inspection stated above, the Government au-

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6TH AIR BATTLE

2 Other Warships Sunk And 3 Damaged In Attack

TOOK PLACE DEC. 3

Continuing their powerful, relentless attacks on the enemy, the Japanese Navy Air Units again on the evening of December 3 sank three aircraft carriers, one battleship or large-sized cruiser and one large-sized cruiser in the waters south of Bougainville Island.

Two other vessels—a large cruiser and a destroyer—which were damaged are believed to have been sent to the bottom. One battleship was also heavily damaged and set ablaze.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 3 p.m. on December 5 follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units caught up with and attacked an enemy mobile force in the sea area south of Bougainville Island on the evening of December 3 and obtained the following war results:

"Sunk:

Three aircraft carriers (two of them instantaneously)

One battleship or large-sized cruiser

One large-sized cruiser

"Damaged:

One battleship (heavily damaged and set ablaze)

One large-sized cruiser (Its sinking is almost certain)

One destroyer (Its sinking is almost certain)

"Loss on our side:

10 planes not yet returned.

"(Note): The foregoing aerial battle shall be called the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island."

Thrilling Encounter Related

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement on Sunday of the astounding victories scored by our Sea Hawks in the Sixth Battle Off Bougainville indicates that our Navy Air Units are still engaged in fierce fighting in the Solomons in cooperation with the Army Units.

On December 3, our Navy Wild Eagles which were keeping close vigil in the sea area near Bougainville sighted an enemy fleet which was heading north in the waters west of Mono Island. The enemy was cruising in his favorite ring formation.

The discovery was reported instantly. Our bombers and torpedo-planes in several squads swarmed over the enemy fleet. The sun had already set and darkness was deepening fast. The enemy craft were seen to be keeping up their cruise, leaving behind white trails which were clearly discernible in the dark of night.

The enemy guns spat up fire all at once. With each explosion of the enemy anti-aircraft gunfire flashes shot across the clouds and the wings of our planes.

One by one our Wild Eagles swooped down on their targets, some of them flying so low as almost to touch the sea surface.

In an instant there were flames, flashes and explosions. Two enemy plane-carriers, hit by our Wild Eagles, went down instantly. Another plane-carrier, a battleship (or a large-sized cruiser) and a large-sized cruiser disappeared into the water as if in chase of those that had just gone down. Another battleship was seen to be writhing in flames that rose to the sky. A large-sized cruiser and a destroyer were listing sharply on one side, their bodies half in the water.

In triumph our Navy Wild Eagles left the battlefield.

Victories Follow in Succession

On November 19, after the fifth air battle off Bougainville which took place on November 17, and the battle off Torokina which followed, the enemy started a new counter-offensive in the Gilbert Island area. Because the Japanese battle results scored in these operations were so magnificent the world's attention was turned from the Bougainville area to the Gilberts. But even during this period furious fighting was going on day and night around the island of Bougainville. The enemy brought small vessels into play to carry supplies to his forces which had landed on Cape Torokina and at Hamon. At the same time, the enemy also continued to move persistently in a counter-offensive against the Japanese positions in these areas.

The Japanese Army Units have been beating back the enemy attack and have been moving actively and driving in upon the enemy and dealing him terrific blows as well. For example, on December 1, two enemy companies which landed near Napoi were annihilated. In the meantime, Air Units of the Japanese Navy, in coordination with the furious and effective fighting of the Army Forces, kept up a continual attack on the enemy reinforcements, catching enemy ship groups and bombing and machine-gunning them, and hitting and demolishing the enemy positions and military facilities. They also set up a close patrol net over the waters in that area.

Thus, toward evening on Friday, the Navy airmen sighted an enemy fleet in ring formation proceeding northward in the waters west of the island of Mono. The Sixth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island resulted and the battle results, as announced by Imperial Headquarters on Sunday, were scored, recording another shining victory of the invincible Japanese Navy Air Arm.

DR. DIETRICH NOTES ENEMY'S WEAKNESS

Use of Words Instead of Arms Bares Vulnerability, Reich Press Head States

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—"The attempt to defeat us with words instead of with weapons is the first clear sign of the weakness of the enemy," declared Dr. Otto Dietrich, Head of the Reich Press Bureau, at a meeting with the German press.

In blasting the enemy's strategy of bluffing the nations of the world and the neutral countries with propaganda Dr. Dietrich said: "If we ask ourselves what this new world order of the enemy looks like behind the phrases that are used to decorate it we would find that it contains no new ideas or ways to improve the world."

Germany's determination to consummate the war in victory and nothing else was reiterated when the Reich Press Head emphasized: "The war will end when we win the war—no earlier and no sooner."

Dr. Dietrich stated in gist as follows:

"The general line of the enemy's political warfare at present is characterized by the strategy of bluffing. The tactics of this large-scale propaganda campaign consist of propagating their peace plans in midst of war in order to hoodwink the world and the neutral countries into believing that the war for the anti-Axis is as good as won.

"With these methods the enemy expects to kill three birds with one stone. First, to strengthen the belief and morale of their own people, second, to intimidate us and to weaken our nerves; third, to persuade the non-belligerent neutrals that now is the last opportunity to climb on the bandwaggon. The bluff began with the Atlantic Charter and Roosevelt's four freedoms.

"The Teheran bluff is nothing else than a propaganda campaign behind which lies nothing but the desire to hypnotize Germany and the European peoples into committing suicide. If we ask ourselves seriously what this new world order of our enemy looks like behind the phrases that are used to decorate it we would see that it contains no new ideas nor ways to improve the world. We can see, too, that the democratic way can only lead mankind into misery and desperation. If our enemy wins and is able to realize its plans it would plunge the world into economic and social chaos.

"Only a new economic system in accordance with the times can save the world from catastrophe. Out of the community spirit the German people have succeeded in creating such an economic system.

"The German people have replaced an economic system of capitalistic strangulation with a principle of national economic extension of production. In short they have established a principle of 'work creates work.' The way has thus been opened for a new epoch of economic and social progress for the German people which was only interrupted when war was forced upon them.

"The victory of Germany and the European nations opens the way for humanity into a brighter and happier future. Europe will one day be organized and destroyed cities will be rebuilt. When money no longer serves itself but serves for the nation's development, when the highest possible production guarantees the highest possible gains for the employers and at the same time the highest possible gains for the workers the social structure of the world will no longer be shaken by the standstill in the markets caused by too expensive goods.

"The nations of Europe, be they large or small, working in cooperation with each other and possessing the same will for peace and progress will create a strong protection for the continent and secure themselves against any attack, thus enabling them to live their own lives for the benefit of the whole of Europe.

"Germany will have to fight hard for Europe's future. The people of the Reich have not chosen this task but humanitarian principles compelled them to fulfil the task.

"The attempt to defeat us with words instead of with weapons is the first clear sign of weakness shown by the enemy.

"In conclusion, I state that the war will end when we win the war—no earlier and no sooner. The more harder and tenaciously we fight the sooner will the war end, and the less we strain ourselves the later will victory be ours, for we will not cease fighting till then."

U.S. NEWS ORGAN IS ANGRY

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The authorities of the United States Office of War Information are said to have their indignation at the fact that the Moscow Radio announced the meeting held in Teheran by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Josef Stalin, before any announcement was made by America and Britain, it is reported from Washington. The Moscow Radio released the news on Friday night.

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Fleet Blasted In S. Pacific Waters

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the waters off the Gilbert Islands, Imperial Naval Air Units in two aerial battles on November 26 and 27, blasted seven enemy warships, including four aircraft carriers, two of which were sunk instantaneously, two cruisers sunk and one cruiser or battleship heavily damaged and set ablaze, the Imperial Headquarters announced on November 29.

It was also revealed that a Japanese submarine at dawn on November 25 attacked and heavily damaged one enemy aircraft carrier in the waters off Makin Island, which is believed to be sunk.

On the heels of the Second and Third Aerial Battles off the Gilbert Islands, Imperial Naval Air Units again blasted the enemy on November 28 when they attacked a convoy anchoring in a lagoon of Makin Island and sank one large-sized cruiser instantaneously and heavily damaged and set ablaze one large-sized cruiser and one transport, Imperial Headquarters announced on November 30.

Again on November 29, two more enemy aircraft carriers and another warship of unidentified category were sent to the bottom, and another large-sized cruiser blasted by our gallant Navy Air Units in the furious fighting that is going on in the Gilbert area.

Citations Granted to Army And Navy Units

For great services rendered by the Night Fighter Units of the Imperial Navy in the Night Sea Battle off Lunga on November 30, 1942, a Citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, according to an announcement by the Navy Ministry early last week.

Discovering a superior enemy fleet off Lunga on that night, and manifesting the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy Torpedo Flotilla, the above Night Fighter Unit immediately launched an attack on the foe and gained the glorious results of sinking one Washington type battleship, instantaneously sinking one Augusta type cruiser and setting three destroyers on fire (one of which was subsequently sunk), thus gaining complete victory in the encounter.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry announced on December 2, that the Sasamoto Company and the Tobita Platoon, which distinguished themselves by exceptional gallantry in action in the spring annihilation campaign north of the Yangtze were cited by the Commander of the Army.

Navy Minister Offers Prayer At Ise Shrines

With the War of Greater East Asia nearing the end of its second year, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, on November 29, worshipped at the Grand Shrines at Ise where he vowed to crush the enemy.

At 8 a.m. the Navy Minister, accompanied by Senior Adjutant Captain Ichiro Yokoyama, first worshipped at the Outer Shrine. Proceeding next to the Inner Shrine, he reverently reported on the magnificent victories scored by the Japanese Navy and pledged to crush the enemy.

Sacred music was played in the Music Hall and a priest recited a Shinto prayer in which it was stated that the further establishment of an invincible Japanese setup by the tremendous blow dealt the main body of the enemy navy was due to Divine Might and that the people of the nation were praying for the annihilation of the sworn enemy thus to bring complete security to Japan. After offering his thanks for the infiniteness of Divine Benevolence, the Navy Minister worshipped at the other four shrines in the compounds and left Uji Yamada at 10:55 a.m. for Nagoya.

Kurusu Flays U.S. White Papers

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, in a stirring speech delivered before the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on December 3, exposed America's incitement of other countries and the coercive measures applied by it against Japan and Germany, and squarely placed on the shoulders of the United States all responsibility for the present war.

His speech laid bare the prevarications, perversions, wilful misrepresentations of facts and studied omissions which marked the American White Papers. Ambassador Kurusu denounced the deceptive methods of the American State Department in presenting such a false and highly-colored picture of the true causes which led to the war. He also revealed the contents of his conversations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

Iguchi Succeeds Hori As Spokesman

Sadao Iguchi, of the Information Department of the Foreign Office and concurrently Secretary in the Board of Information was appointed, on November 27, as Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, it was officially announced by the Cabinet on the same day.

Tomokazu Hori, Secretary in the Board of Information and Director of its Third Division, at the same time was appointed as Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Office and concurrently as Secretary in the Board of Information.

In view of the abundant experience Mr. Iguchi has had in the publicity field and also in view of the fact that he took part in the Japanese-American negotiations and is well-informed on conditions inside America, his appointment as Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, a post of Spokesman from which he will direct Japan's war of publicity against the complex and delicate enemy wartime intrigue, is being unanimously acclaimed.

Over 32,000 Yanks Lost In 1 Month of Pacific War

United States officers and men killed and drowned in sea fighting alone in the one month between October 27, when the enemy landed on Mono Island, and November 27, the Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands, were placed at between 26,070 and 32,760 in an extremely conservative estimate made by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information early last week. These losses sustained by the Americans in one month, it was pointed out, were two and a half times greater than what the United States naval authorities have announced as the total of their personnel killed in the two years since Pearl Harbor, namely, 12,810.

During the one-month period from October 27 to November 27, a total of 100 enemy vessels carrying a complement of 83,950 officers and men were sunk or damaged by the Japanese Forces.

This extremely conservative estimate of American casualties does not include the appalling number of Americans killed in air and land fighting.

Laurel, Murata Vow Cooperation

Pledging efforts for promotion of continued friendship and concord between the Philippines and Japan, Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata to the Philippines, formally presented his credentials to President Jose P. Laurel on November 29 amid simple ceremonies at the Malacanan Palace.

The Japanese envoy was escorted to the Malacanan in the President's car, accompanied by representatives from the Foreign Ministry and the President's aide, as well as the Ambassador's suite. As vanguard and rear-guard of the procession were mounted presidential guards.

At the Malacanan, full military honors were accorded the Japanese Ambassador by presidential guards as the national anthem of the Philippines was played. Ambassador Murata was greeted by the President as well as Cabinet Ministers headed by Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto.

In the address preceding presentation of the letter of credence, Mr. Murata, reiterated that justice has governed and will govern the course of action to be taken by the two countries.

Nippon, Manchoukuo, China Ties Reaffirmed

The significance of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration was emphasized by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the third anniversary of the declaration on November 30.

"This is the third anniversary of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration adopted at Nanking by the representatives of these three nations," Minister Li said. "One year after the issuance of the Joint Declaration, the War of Greater East Asia broke out, but in the meanwhile the three nations had strengthened the close relations existing among them in full understanding of the principles set forth in the declaration.

"The foundation of Greater East Asia was firmly laid with the glorious victories won by the Japanese Forces. Then this autumn at Tokyo was held the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, which proved to be an unparalleled event in history. As the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly covers entire Greater East Asia, it will be the Grand Charter for all the races of East Asia forever. And, we will form a united body under the Charter to defeat our enemies."

Soviets Admit Korosten Loss

The Soviet Information Bureau announced on November 30 that the Red Army has lost Korosten, northwest of Kiev, according to reports from Moscow.

Meanwhile, the focal point of the Soviet and German hostilities is now centered at Smolensk highway where the Reich troops scored new defensive successes repelling the Soviet forces which stormed the Reich positions with 22 infantry divisions. In a battle, which raged far into the night, the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the attacking Red Army.

No major changes were witnessed in the other fronts although heavy fighting continued in southwest Kremenchug, between Pripet and Beresina, west of Kritchev and in southwest of Nevel. The Fuehrer's Headquarters, in the meanwhile, disclosed that 865 Soviet planes were destroyed over the Eastern Front during November.

AMITY SPORTS FEST IN TOKYO CONCLUDED

Japan Takes Honors in Meet At Meiji Stadium; Manchoukuo Second

Japan made a clean sweep in all the events with the exception of handball, which resulted in a 11-all draw against the German resident team, in the second day of the amity sports matches held at the Meiji Jingu field on Sunday.

A varied and elaborate sports program which included soccer, basketball, volleyball, handball, hockey and baseball drew a large number of enthusiastic spectators who were treated to some keen and closely contested games between resident athletes representing Japan, China, Germany, Manchoukuo and India.

The Germany versus Japan soccer game culminated the two-day sports festival after which a colorful closing ceremony was held. Appropriate speeches were made by the German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, the Manchoukuo representative, and Mr. Rama Murti, representative of the Indian Independence League while the national anthems of the respective countries were also played.

In the soccer games the Japanese players defeated both Manchoukuo and Germany by the scores of 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. Against Manchoukuo, the Japanese players tallied two goals in each half while against the Germans they scored the winning goal in the second half after being held to a one-all draw in the initial period. In the baseball match between Japan and Manchoukuo, the former won a close game by the score of 5 runs to 3.

Basketball honors also went to Japan who defeated China by a 35 to 17 score and Manchoukuo by a 72 to 32 score. In the first game Japan held a one-sided lead of 19 points to 3 at halftime but the Chinese net stars staged a good comeback after the interval and scored 14 points against the 16 chaulked up by the winners. The second game resulted in a one-sided win for Japan who scored 35 and 37 points in each half while holding their opponents to a total of 32 points. China took second place honors by defeating the Manchoukuo quintet by the score of 31 points to 16.

The field hockey game between the resident teams of Japan and Germany resulted in a 5 to 2 victory for the former. Japan also took premier honors in the volleyball contest by defeating Manchoukuo in four sets by the scores of 21-8, 21-11, 18-21 and 21-18. The losers started off poorly but improved as the game went along and in the closing stages fully extended their opponents. The handball match between Japan and Germany resulted in a 11-all draw. Japan led 8 to 7 at the interval but the Germans turned the tables in the second half by outscoring them by 4 goals to 3.

The table tennis matches played between the teams of Japan, Germany, China, Manchoukuo and India on Saturday evening, resulted in a victory for the Japanese players who took each team into camp without dropping a single match.

Manchoukuo by virtue of their victories over Germany, China and India took second place honors while China, Germany and India followed in the order named. Following the games on Sunday, a tea party was given in honor of participating athletes and officials at the Meiji Jingu stadium which was attended by nearly 200 persons.

TRAINING COURSE BEGINS FOR JAVA INTERPRETERS

After Six Months Trainees Will Be Given Status of Government Officials

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 3.—The Military Administration yesterday opened a training institute here for Indonesian interpreters to be employed by various administrative offices of the island.

The training course will last for six months, after which the trainees will be given status of government officials.

A total of 61 trainees were sent to the Institute after an examination of their proficiency in nippongo by the Provincial Office.

Meanwhile, the Military Administration has decided to conduct the first official examinations in nippongo on December 15 and 16, which will be open to all local inhabitants at the Municipal District offices throughout the island.

Foreign Office Shifts

Seven new appointments were announced Saturday by the Foreign Office, including that of Matao Uryu, an ambassadorial third secretary, as a Minister-at-large.

Vice-Consuls Akira Fukuoka, Yoshitaro Nakada, Yasushi Furukawa, Kazuo Ichihashi, Shigeru Tada and Isao Izuno have been promoted consuls.

345 YANKS KILLED ON BOUGAINVILLE

Many War Trophies Taken by Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 3.—Three hundred and forty-five bodies were left behind by the enemy when on November 29, the Japanese Army Forces pushed back and annihilated about two United States companies, which landed near Napoi in Bougainville. In that action, a small force of the Japanese Army hit the landed enemy and after 13 hours of bitter fighting repulsed the enemy back to the shore and dealt them an annihilative blow. The battle results scored at that time were as follows:

Bodies abandoned by the enemy—345.

War trophies:

Two trench mortars.

One anti-aircraft rapid fire gun.

14 light machine-guns.

63 automatic rifles.

2,060 rounds of ammunition.

30 sacks of food.

Six crates of medical supplies.

In addition, numerous other war materials were seized.

STUDY OF TAGALOG COMPULSORY IN P.I.

Presidential Order Issued Completely Reforming Educational Set-Up

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—Lope Key Santos, Director of the Institute of National Language, in pointing out the significance of the order promulgating compulsory teaching of Tagalog in all schools declared in a radio address last evening that Tagalog has ceased to belong to Tagalog speaking people, but has become "the possession and wealth of the whole Philippines."

Now that the Philippines has gained independence, Mr. Santos said the time has come for the exertion of the mind and will for appreciation as well as propagation and development of things national.

He added, "Action, not words alone, cooperation, not individualism, is needed for spreading the language."

"With the birth of the new Philippines, now is the time for all Filipino people to study their own native tongue," he concluded.

Throughout the Philippines all public and private elementary schools, high schools, colleges and universities will henceforth teach Tagalog as a required course, according to the executive order proclaimed on December 2. The order aims at making the national language "the principal medium of instruction" in all schools and colleges as soon as possible. Other reforms indicated in the executive order which was promulgated upon the recommendation of the National Education Board include, firstly new qualifications for teachers wherein instructors of religion are asked to abide by the policies of the State while teachers of national language, character, education and Philippine history must be Filipino citizens; secondly a new administrative system for private schools wherein the majority of the governing board of every educational institution must be Filipino citizens.

Meanwhile, a second executive order promulgated on the same day prescribes the transaction of business in all Government bureaus and offices in Manila to be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. without official recess at noon in view of the desire of the Government to render maximum service to the people. It is understood that the Government personnel will work in shifts without increase in individual working hours.

FOE NEWSMEN LOST IN RAID

2 Correspondents Who Took Part in Berlin Attack Missing

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—Among the anti-Axis correspondents who accompanied the British air raid on Berlin last night, two are missing, namely Lowell Bennett of the International News and Norman Stockton of the Australia Sun, according to reports from London.

Regarding the casualties suffered by the anti-Axis correspondents since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia it was further announced today, that 27 were killed, 33 wounded, 10 missing and 45 taken prisoners aggregating 115 in all.

Government Names 3 More Inspectors

(Continued From Page 1)

thorities are entertaining great expectations on the three tours of administrative inspections to be made this month or in January.

JAPAN'S WAR POWER IMPRESSES SOEKARNO

Javanese Leader Claims People Of Empire Are Solidly United

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 4.—Ir Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java who returned here on Friday from Japan, today met reporters and declared that he was deeply impressed by the united wartime activity of the Japanese people.

Said President Soekarno:

"While I was in Tokyo, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant me an audience. Besides being granted gracious Imperial words I was also honored by having a medal conferred upon me. I was moved to deep emotion by the fact that His Majesty the Emperor extended His gracious benevolence even to the inhabitants of Java.

"We stayed only 17 days in Japan but during the period we saw the earnest wartime activity of the Japanese people everywhere and were deeply impressed. At the same time we were able to further our understanding of Japan. The general spiritual mobilization of the Japanese people is really astounding. The whole nation is united into one solid mass and the people are putting body and soul into the drive to prosecute the war successfully. Due to these efforts Japanese fighting power, both spiritual and material, is standing solidly on an invincible structure."

Big Blow Inflicted On Foe at Changteh

(Continued From Page 1)

ed the 99th and 100th armies to the citadel. Both of these armies, however, were drawn in by the Japanese Forces and completely annihilated near Changteh. The 79th, 66th, and 44th armies were annihilated in the Anhsiang sector in the Pashan Mountains some time past and the 73rd and 74th armies wiped out on the Feng River line, when the Japanese Forces blasted through that line which the enemy had called impregnable.

7 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 4.—Nine P-40's of the American Air Force in China again moved to the Changteh area today but were intercepted in the air 10 kilometers south of the city and in six minutes of air fighting four of them were shot down. The fighting took place at 3:30 p.m, and the Japanese fighter airmen who shot down the four enemy planes were Captain Takashi Tsuchiya and Lieutenant Itsuo Emi. All the Japanese planes returned safely. A separate fighter unit engaged in combat an enemy fighter-bomber squadron comprised of 11 B-25's and about nine P-51's and P-40's in the air 10 kilometers south of Taoyuan at 5:20 p.m. the same day. All the planes returned safely to base XX after shooting to earth three P-40's.

Turkey Plans Conference

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—In order to confer on the political as well as military issues now confronting Turkey, the National Defense Investigation Conference will be held sometime next week which will be attended by Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of General Staff, Cabinet Ministers and other prominent Government officials, according to Ankara reports.

SUMATRA INDIANS GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Thank Nippon for Transference of 2 Islands

Domei

MEDAN, December 4.—The Sumatra chapter of the Indian Independence League on Thursday at 7 p.m. held a rally to thank the Tojo declaration that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Provisional Governmnt of Azad Hind. More than a thousand Indian residents and members of the Indian National Army attended the meeting at which a resolution of thanks was unanimously passed. The rally was held in the square behind the chapter building.

The resolution read as follows: "Having heard of the Tojo declaration that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, all the Indians in Sumatra express their most sincere thanks to the Imperial Japanese Government."

FIERCE FIGHTS RAGE IN SOUTH ITALY AREA

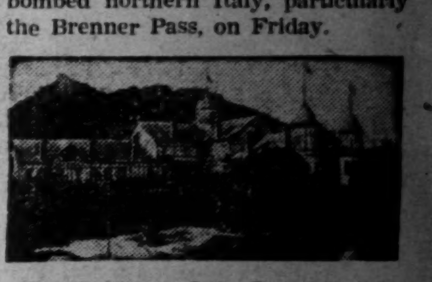
5th, 8th Armies Checked on Front From Adriatic to Tyrrhenian Coast

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—Because the American 5th Army has been engaged in an offensive in the western sector since Wednesday following the general assault of the British 8th Army, fighting has become lively on the southern Italian front, from the Adriatic coast to the Tyrrhenian coast. The American forces are said to be driving toward Cassino under the protection of powerful air forces but not making much progress as they are being held back by German barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun fire.

The British, too, have not moved forward as they expected since they crossed the Sangro River. They are merely reported to have made slight gains in the sector lying between Casoli and Lanciano. British reports say that the forces of General Sir Bernard Montgomery have been slowed down.

Commander-in-Chief General Dwight Eisenhower on Friday announced that the anti-Axis forces in the eastern sector had captured two new points but reports from Berlin reveal that these two points are still in the hands of the German forces. The anti-Axis are also said to have bombed northern Italy, particularly the Brenner Pass, on Friday.



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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification published by the "Official Gazette."

December 6, 1943.
Saseho Prize Court.

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
No. 567	Steamship	Fatshan	British	(British) China Navigation Company Limited.	Alchibold Cub.
No. 599	Oil Barge	Soo Hang	"	(British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North-China) Limited.	None

AUSSIES INSTRUCTED TO EXPECT AIR RAIDS

Lazzarini Says Country Is Still Menaced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—Though the anti-Axis camp is pointing to the counter-offensive in the southwestern Pacific and declaring that the operational initiative lies in its hands, Hubert P. Lazzarini, Australian Minister for Home Security, on Thursday warned that Australia still lay under the threat of Japanese Air Units.

Speaking during a conference of civilian air defense leaders, Lazzarini declared in substance as follows:

"Though the direct threat of air raids on the principle cities in Australia has declined, we must still take every measure and be prepared. There is almost no Japanese air activity over the eastern coast of Australia but the situation is that alarms have been sounded frequently in the northwestern districts.

"You must all make it clear always how much manpower can be used for civilian air defense."

Army Airmen Score Spectacular Results

(Continued From Page 1)

in fighting against four of five enemy fighters shot down two (one unconfirmed). All the Japanese planes returned safely. On December 1, Japanese fighter planes intercepted 10 B-24's and over a score of enemy fighters coming to raid Hongkong and Canton and shot down seven P-40's (four uncertain) and dealt critical damage to one B-24 and six P-40's. No damage was sustained by the Japanese Forces.

On the same day the Japanese Air Forces hit Kienow airfield at about 3:40 p.m. and all returned safely after blowing up the runways there. On December 2 at 3:10 p.m., fighters and bombers of the Japanese Army Air Force hit Suichuan and enveloped the airfield there in flames and smashed two B-24's which were on the ground. They also engaged in combat over ten P-40's and shot down two of them (one unconfirmed). A separate unit also hit Suichuan and unconfirmedly shot down four P-40's (two confirmed). They also raided the airfields at Chian and Nanhsiung and smashed one B-25 on the ground. One Japanese plane self-blasted in this action.

WASHINGTON UPSET BY REUTER 'SCOOP'

Bitter Over Release of Cairo Parley News

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The Washington press as well as the entire journalistic world in America is still smarting under what they term as an "unfair scoop" gained by a Reuter Lisbon dispatch last Tuesday on the Cairo conference, according to Washington reports.

It was pointed out that the Reuter dispatch, strange to say, was not permitted to be published in London newspapers but obviously was passed by the British censors.

Meantime, the American journalistic world is praising Washington correspondents for never releasing important news before officially permitted.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that London dispatches yesterday said that the members of the House of Commons assailed Minister of Information Brendan Bracken for "leakage" on the Cairo conference.

SCIENCE SEEN VITAL TO WIPE OUT ENEMY

Inoue Exhorts Scientists to Bolster Efforts to Improve Aircraft

Stressing the urgency of founding an invulnerable position in the present warfare, Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, President of the Technical Affairs Board, exhorted Japanese scientists to further exert their efforts in developing underground resources, in building more aircraft of superior quality, and in utilizing new inventions for the purpose of increasing the production of arms, according to Domei.

Viscount Inoue stated as follows:

"It goes without saying that Japan must further strengthen its fighting front and home front in order to crush the enemy's desperate attempts to counter-attack Japan. Perfect cooperation between the armed forces and the civilians engaged in industry is indispensable to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion. Japan's responsibility is weighty and great as the leader of the peoples in Greater East Asia who have now been emancipated from Anglo-American shackles and are reconstructing their nations on a solid foundation. Japan is a pivot for all other countries in Greater East Asia, to which the latter look up for support and cooperation.

"Asiatic peoples are now united into one body and are marching courageously forward on the road of construction, fully utilizing their unlimited natural resources. Those resources will forever contribute to enhance the prosperity of Greater East Asia. However, at the present crucial moment it is urgent to further exploit the underground resources available in Japan and utilize various facilities and scientific technique for the successful consummation of the gigantic war.

"At this juncture it is most natural that Japan's domestic wartime structure should be cemented by means of further bolstering Scientific technique. As a practical measure to enhance scientific activities, a plan for the mobilization of scientific technicians was drown up at the Cabinet meeting in September this year. According to the plan scientific research works should be encouraged, industrialization of scientific studies should be realized, and facilities for further studies in the field of science and proper means of according tutelage are to be established at the earliest date. Matters concerning the registration of all scientists and the utilization of the inventions of amateurs are also included in the plan.

"In the scientific field, all resources must be concentrated on the increased production of arms. In this connection the Research Mobilization Committee was set up as the foremost front in the scientific warfare. The Government, thereupon, is free to "mobilize" scientists at any moment, so that they will be able to work for the nation's cause. Thus, close liaison was realized between the Government and civilians as far a science is concerned.

"In view of the fact that many worthy inventions so far have gone unnoticed, an immediate industrialization of the results of research works will be launched at the expense of the Government. Factories are to be built where scientific knowledge shall be fully translated into practice, so that it may contribute to the enhancement of the munitions industry. A through investigation into scientific activities and the proper tutelage necessary for acquiring scientific knowledge will undoubtedly expand Japan's productivity in regard to vital war weapons.

"With a view to discovering potential scientists among the masses, a way has been opened for those who are particularly interested in science. Thus a new vista will be opened in the field of science which will result in increasing Japan's fighting strength.

"Today, civilization is characterized by the prominence of aircraft. Therefore, every possible scientific technique must be focused on the production and improvement of aircraft, so that Japan will march forward ahead of the others in this field of endeavor.

"The production of aircraft of superior quality cannot be realized unless all branches of scientific technique are mobilized for the purpose. In this connection the task of the Technical Affairs Board is heavy and significant and much is expected of its activities in future. In close collaboration with the Government, aircraft productivity will be further expanded."

Then, Viscount Inoue urged scientists to further realize their responsibility in shouldering the destiny of the nation, and to exert their utmost in their service to the nation through science. "When the War of Greater East Asia is on the threshold of the third year, let us push our activities forward with much greater vigor and ardor," Viscount Inoue concluded.

Justice Is Basis of New Order, Subhas C. Bose Tells Chungking

Justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity and mutual assistance are the only basis on which a new order can be set up in East Asia, Subhas Chandra Bose declared in his recent radio message to the people of Chungking from Radio Nanking.

He said: "Events in Asia during the last few years have been developing in a manner and in a direction which renders possible the realization of the dreams of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—for China, for India and for Asia. I therefore ask you in all seriousness, "Will you not grapple this opportunity for leading China, India and Asia along the path of emancipation and unity?"

The text of his stiring speech follows:

Friends!

Some of you may know—and certainly the Government of Chungking knows—that I once tried to visit Chungking with the permission of the British authorities, but that attempt did not succeed. In 1939, after the visit of my friend Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to Chungking—I appealed to the British authorities in India for a passport for visiting Chungking. Simultaneously, I informed the Chinese Consulate in Calcutta of my intention. In reply I was informed by the Chinese Consul-General that the news had been duly communicated by him to his Government at Chungking and that I would receive a warm welcome when I arrived there. However, I was refused a passport by the British authorities and the contemplated journey could not therefore take place. Probably the British authorities thought that when I was outside India, I would carry on propaganda against the British Government. Be that as it may, today I am in Nanking, the heart of modern China, without the permission of the British authorities and without a British passport—and I am accepting the hospitality of the Nanking Radio in order to speak to you.

Friends! I dare say that I am not unknown to all those who belong to, or are connected with, the Chungking Government. In December, 1938, when I was the President of the Indian National Congress, I organized and sent out to Chungking a medical mission—composed of Dr. Attal, Dr. Cholkar, Dr. Mukherji, and others—as a token of India's sympathy and goodwill for China. Subsequently, I also sent medicine, clothes and other articles for Chungking as a further token of India's interest in—and sympathy for—China. All this is known to the Chinese Consulates in Calcutta and in Bombay, and also to the Chungking Government.

Inspired by Japan's Victory

Apart from this, I am known personally to a large number of prominent Chinese personalities whom I happened to meet in Calcutta, Bombay, Vienna, Rome, Geneva and other places outside China. In fact, my interest in China dates back to the year 1911, when as a school-boy, I heard for the first time of the revolution in China, which brought about the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of the Chinese Republic. Children in India like myself had already been moved by the stirring events of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05 and had begun to take an interest in Far East affairs. The victory of Japan in 1905 inspired us to feel instinctively that since an Asiatic Power in the Far East had beaten a modern Western Power, the awakening of Asia had begun. Following in the wake of Japan's victory over Russia in 1905, the revolution in China in 1911 came to us as an added inspiration.

After matriculating in 1913, when I was a student at a college in Calcutta, I and a group of other friends began to study revolutionary movements abroad, with a view to conducting our national movement along the correct lines. It was then that for the first time I came across a biography of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, written by an Englishman in the English language. I and my friends at once became deeply interested in the great leader of the Chinese Revolution and we began to try to obtain more and more information about him, about his work and about the methods that he employed for the uplift of his nation. From this study of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we found much that was of benefit to us in India. Thereafter, I continued to follow the work of this great man with increasing interest and zeal. The principles that he laid down for the Kuomintang Party and the political testament that he left for his people before he departed from this world—brought more light and inspiration to me.

Great Asiatic Personality

I know that you regard Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the father of modern China. But to us in India, he was something more than that. He was one of the great personalities of Asia and of the world, in this modern age. What interested us most of all in India was the fact that he was a friend of India, a firm supporter of Indian independence and a confirmed opponent of British Imperialism. He was, moreover, a staunch believer in the emancipation and unity of Asia. In fact, Okakura Kakuzo of Japan and Dr. Sun Yat-sen of China are two outstanding figures of this century who preached the unity of Asia. Following in their wake, one of our great leaders, the late C. R. Das, took up the idea and advocated a Pan-Asiatic Federation.

Nataji Bose

The two main difficulties in the way of realizing the emancipation and the unity of Asiatic nations were—firstly the Western Imperialistic Powers that were always trying to dominate and divide the peoples of Asia and secondly, the lack of an Asiatic Power that could give a helping hand to the weaker nations of Asia. The only Asiatic Power that could play a leading part in the revival of Asia was Japan. But so long as Japan did not openly break with the Western Imperialistic Powers, she could not be expected to come forward and help her weaker Asiatic partners. The chance for the whole of Asia ultimately came in December, 1941, when Japan made the fateful decision of openly breaking with Britain and America and plunged into a life and death struggle with them.

Change Sweeps Japan

Since then a revolution has swept over Japan. So great a change has come over that country that one would hardly believe it, if one did not actually see it with his own eyes. A new consciousness has seized the souls of the people of Japan and it would be no exaggeration to say that the Japan of today is not the Japan of five years ago. That is why unimaginable things have taken place in East Asia. That is why Japan has recognized the independence of Burma and the Philippines. That is why Japan is going to hand over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal to the Provisional Government of Free India. That is why Japan has handed over to Thailand the four Malai States which formally belonged to Thailand and which had been forcibly occupied by the British. That is why Japan has adopted a new policy for China and, in pursuance of that policy, has recently entered into a new Treaty of Alliance with the National Government of China. That is why Japan is ready to withdraw her troops from China, as soon as peace is restored between the two countries. And what is perhaps more remarkable than all is that Japan has undertaken all these measures right in the middle of a world war.

Friends! In addition to these objective, historical facts, I can relate something from my own experience. Since I came to East Asia and took charge of the Indian Independence Movement, I have been working in cooperation—in close cooperation—with Japan. It would have been quite impossible for a nationalist and a revolutionary like me to work with Japan, if I had not found that Japan sincerely supported India's independence. During the last few months I have been twice to Tokyo and I have had intimate contact with the present leaders of the Japanese nation, of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese Army and Navy. I have, moreover, moved freely among the public of Japan—have studied their mentality and their ideas and have addressed public meetings in that country. Recently, I was able to attend as an observer the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic nations held in Tokyo on the 5th and 6th of November—and I was present when the Joint Declaration was passed by that Assembly. On that occasion, I was able to study once again the leaders of Japan, as well as the intelligentsia and the public of that country. From my own personal experience and from an objective study of the foreign policy of Japan from the beginning of the East Asia war, I am convinced of Japan's sincerity and of her bona fides. Now that Japan is fully prepared to cooperate in the creation of a new order in East Asia on the basis of the principles of justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity and mutual assistance—it is the duty of every Asiatic nation to consider and to determine its duty in the matter.

Basis for New Order

These principles—namely, justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity and mutual assistance—are the only basis on which a new order can be set up in East Asia—and ultimately in Asia and all over the world. These principles are the only basis on which the emancipation and the unity of Asia can be ultimately brought about. It should be clear to everybody—and it should be admitted on all hands—that what Asia today demands and requires—is both emancipation and unity. If emancipation is not accompanied with unity, there is a danger that the emancipated nations may once again fall a victim to some predatory or imperialistic Power. And if unity is not accompanied with emancipation—there is a danger that the nations brought together in unity may all be exploited by some greedy, imperialistic Power. Therefore, the Asiatic nations must have both emancipation and unity.

Friends! According to my reading of history, events in Asia during the last few years have been developing in a manner and in a direction which renders possible the realizations of the dreams of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—for China, for India and for Asia. I, therefore, ask you in all seriousness, "Will you not grapple this opportunity for leading China, India and Asia, along the path of emancipation and unity?"

Two Problems

After what has already happened in East Asia, the steps that have to be taken next, if the emancipation and unity of Asia are to be achieved are—firstly, the unification of China and secondly, the liberation of India. The unification of China will have a powerful effect on the revolution in India and will make the task of the Indian nationalists much easier than it would otherwise be. The liberation of India, in its turn, will have a far-reaching effect on Western Asia and will enable the suppressed nations of Western Asia to throw off the imperialistic yoke and emancipate themselves. It is, therefore, in the hands of the Chinese people to help or to retard the freedom movement in India and in Western Asia. It is also in the hands of the Chinese people to bring about their own unification inside of twenty-four hours, if they so desire.

What then, I ask you, now stands in the way of China's unification? Is it Japan? Does not Japan now desire your unification? But do England and America desire to see China unified? I know that you had grievances against Japan in the past. I know that at one time you felt that you were called upon to fight Japan. But that Japan does not exist any longer. The Japan that faces you today—that faces Asia today—is quite a different Japan. With whom then are you fighting today? Are you not falling more and more into the hands of the Anglo-Americans—are you not becoming more and more indebted to England and America—in trying to continue the war? Do you think that the Anglo-Americans are selfless? Do you think that they will not exact their full price for giving you help now? Are you sure that the Anglo-Americans are not merely posing as your friends in order to give vent to their hatred of Japan? Are you sure that they are not exploiting you for their own selfish ends?

Foundation for Emancipation

It may be that there are people in China who think of bringing about national unification through Anglo-American help and influence. But I am sure that such unification—that unification effected through Anglo-American help and influence—will not be the unification of an emancipated Chinese nation. It will only mean unification for the purpose of easier exploitation by England and America. That unification will be real—that unification will be worth having—that unification will lead to the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese nation, which will be brought about without the help of England and America. There must be complete elimination of Anglo-American power and influence, if the unification of the Chinese nation is to produce the desired result.

Friends! As one who has always sympathized with China—as one who will always remain a friend of China—and as one who is a confirmed supporter of China's emancipation and unification—I ask you to consider the policy that you have been following up till now. You can effect your national unification within twenty-four hours if you wish it. You can, by your unification, help India and the rest of Asia to liberate themselves, if you so desire. You can through your unification bring about peace with Japan, if you will it. And through peace with Japan you can have economic recovery and national prosperity once again, if you want it. Will you not pause, reflect, reconsider and decide?

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1943

Terrific Blow to Chungking

The complete occupation by the gallant Imperial Army Forces on Friday of the walled city of Changteh, Chungking's most important stronghold in the sixth battle zone in Central China, is a terrific blow to the Chungking regime. This is at once seen from the fact that Chiang Kai-shek had issued orders to his armies to defend the citadel to the last man.

In the present campaign, five picked Chungking armies of a strength of 10 divisions, were beaten and crushed. Chiang had so confidently believed that they would not only withstand the onslaughts of the Imperial Forces but would drive them off that he boasted that Changteh was unpregnable. His was a mistaken belief that the intensive war situation in the South Pacific, combined with the much-talked about counter-offensive to be launched by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, would preclude Japan from embarking upon such a large-scale campaign as the present one in Chungking's sixth war zone.

Another responsible factor for Chungking's false sense of optimism in the Changteh operations was an exaggerated view of the Chungking military authorities of the real power of the American air force in China. They believed that the Americans would be instrumental in frustrating the plans of the Imperial Forces.

Accordingly, a direct consequence of the fall of Changteh will be the rapid decline in the fighting power of Chungking. Nor is that all. The resulting deterioration of the fighting will of the Chungking forces will sorely affect the projected anti-Axis military operations against Japan. For notwithstanding the bombastic statements of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill they are well aware of the difficulties involved in their military campaign against Japan—a Japan firmly entrenched in the strategic positions of East Asia—and are therefore still depending considerably on the Chungking forces to serve as cannon fodder in the titanic struggle confronting them.

The importance of the fall of Changteh is also seen from the fact that apart from Changsha, Changteh is the largest city in Honan Province. It is situated on the western shore of Lake Tungting, and is a center of traffic on water and land with the provinces of southeast China. What is more important, it is the producing center of Honan rice—for which reason it is called the rice bowl district of Chungking—and a central distribution point of agricultural and mineral products. As such the loss of this city as a supply base to Chungking will be irreparable.

It is no wonder that foreign correspondents in Chungking who had given advance notices to their newspapers and news agencies to prepare to feature the "greatest Chungking victory since Pearl Harbor" which they described in the making on the basis of handouts from the Chungking military spokesman, are singing a different tune. It is no wonder they characterized the Japanese Forces' penetration into Changteh a few days ago as the greatest reversal suffered by Chungking since the loss of the Burma Route. These correspondents should have recalled, before they filed their advance notices of the "imminent overwhelming victory," the criticism made sometime ago by Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, of the Chungking military communiques. Baldwin, it will be recalled, sarcastically declared that on the basis of the Chungking war communiques, the war in China should have long ago been over with a Chungking victory.

In short, the fall of Changteh is a disastrous blow to the futile resistance that has been kept up by Chiang against Japan, while at the same time it is another proof of the invincible might of the Japanese Empire in its mission for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Artists All

Everybody in Bali seems to be an artist. Coolies and princes, priests and peasants, men and women alike, can dance, play musical instruments, paint or carve in wood or stone. .. . . The effervescence of artistic activity and the highly developed aesthetic sense of the population can perhaps be explained by a natural urge to express themselves, combined with the important factor of leisure resulting from well-organized agricultural cooperatism. However, the most important element for the development of a popular culture, with primitive as well as refined characteristics, was perhaps the fact that the Balinese did not permit the centralization of the artistic knowledge in a special intellectual class. In old Balinese books on ethics, like the Niti Sastra, it is stated that a man who is ignorant of the writings is like a man who has lost his speech, because he shall have to remain silent during the conversation of other men. Furthermore, it was a requirement for the education of every prince, that he should know mythology, history and poetry well enough; should learn painting, woodcarving, music and the making of musical instruments; should be able to dance and to sing in Kawi, the classic language of literature. There is hardly a prince who does not possess a good number of these attributes, and those deprived of talent themselves support artists, musicians, and actors as part of their retinue.

Jose P. Laurel

Jose P. Laurel, in whose hands the destiny of the new Republic of Independent Philippines has been entrusted, is one of the most talked-about men in the history of that country. The people's decision to elect him as President has been rightly made for he is undoubtedly one of the ablest and shrewdest leaders that the Philippines is fortunate to possess. Burning with intense patriotism for emancipating his down-trodden countrymen from the evil influences of American domination, it is not surprising that this great man should have been chosen to steer the ship of the new State. He comes from a noble family. His late father, Satero Laurel, was a lawyer and justice of the peace who fought side by side with other patriots in the Philippine Revolution. Today Jose P. Laurel has been privileged to see the fulfilment of his father's and other fellow-countrymen's dreams of an Independent Philippines. Assiduous and far sighted that he is, it is to be hoped that under the wise leadership of Jose P. Laurel his countrymen will strive their utmost to preserve the hard-won independence by wholeheartedly cooperating in the successful consummation of the War and thereby consolidating Greater East Asia.—(From the Greater Asia.)

Who Knows?

Life has its distinctions: but in death we are all made equal. That death should have an origin, but that life should have no origin,—can this be so? What determines its presence in one place, its absence in another? Heaven has its fixed order. Earth has yielded up its secrets to man. But where to seek whence am I?

Not knowing the hereafter, how can we deny the operation of Destiny? Not knowing what preceded birth, how can we assert the operation of Destiny? When things turn out as they ought, who shall say that the agency is not supernatural? When things turn out otherwise, who shall say that it is? —Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

Security in God

A drunken man who falls out of a cart, though he may suffer, does not die. His bones are the same as other people's; but he meets his accident in a different way. His spirit is in a condition of security. He is not conscious of riding in the cart; neither is he conscious of falling out of it. Ideas of life, death, fear, etc., cannot penetrate his breast; and so he does not suffer from contact with objective existences. And if such security is to be got from wine, how much more is to be got from God? It is in God that the Sage seeks his refuge, and so he is free from harm.—Selection from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

December 6, 1942

The United States Navy Department announced today the damages suffered at Pearl Harbor on December 7, last year, and said that the eight battleships, namely Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Nevada, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee, as well as most of the army and navy airplanes at Pearl Harbor had lost their fighting power. The announcement also recognized that three cruisers, a hydroplane aircraft carrier and a repair ship were also damaged.

* * *

Saying that nothing has occurred to allow the anti-Axis nations to relax their attention in one year of the War of Greater East Asia, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin issued a warning to the Australian people in a broadcast.

* * *

The Roosevelt regime is boasting of its gigantic shipbuilding plan involving millions of tons of new boats to be launched every year. The situation in which the United States stands at present in this connection, however, is far from bright due to a shortage of seamen. To the United States, the replacement of seamen is a problem hardly less important than the replacement of the ships lost.

* * *

John Martin, head of the South Africa Union Mission to the United States, who recently returned to Johannesburg after visiting Canada and England, remarked that the supply of arms to South Africa will become difficult. "The supply of arms and munitions to the vast battle area for the anti-Axis is to increase greatly in the future," he said, "and the American and British Governments intend to send arms to the most needed territories. Thus it will be difficult for the Union of South Africa to obtain sufficient supply of arms and munitions."

HORYUJI

By DR. JIRO HARADA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

In this age of wholesale destruction, we cannot help feeling a peculiar pride in having conserved in our country throughout many centuries a great number of works of art and culture that bear testimony to the lofty ideals held and the high state of culture attained by our ancestors. Not only have the works of art produced by our own people, but also a large number of those brought from other countries of Asia, been safely and carefully preserved through the vicissitudes of centuries of wind and rain, earthquake and fire, all manner of devastating forces both of natural and human agencies. Indeed, Japan has been a veritable reservoir of art and culture for various nations of Asia.

The ancient buildings of the Horyuji Monastery and the treasures they contain may be pointed to as an important example of this. The Horyuji at present has no less than twenty-seven buildings and more than two hundred objects, such as Buddhist sculptures, sutras, utensils, etc., which have been scheduled as "national treasures" and kept under special Government protection. Merely a cursory review of but a few, mainly buildings, is attempted here.

The buildings of the Horyuji Monastery are extremely interesting in various ways and they have been puzzling our scholars for many years. The temple itself was established in the 15th year in the reign of the Empress Suiko (607 A.D.) according to the inscription engraved on the back of the nimbus on the gilt bronze image of Yakushi Nyorai (Bhaisajya-guru-vaidurya-prabhasa) in the Kondo, the main sanctuary of the Horyuji. But the "Nihon Shoki," a history of Japan compiled in the 8th century, records that "the Horyuji was burned down, not a single building being left standing."

Are Original Buildings

In spite of this statement, a group of scholars have for a great many years maintained that the following buildings now standing are the original ones, viz., the Kondo, the five storeyed Stupa, the Middle Gateway (Chumon), the whole of the south corridors on either side of the Middle Gateway, and a part of the corridors running northward from the eastern and western extremities of the south corridors. This view is in accordance with the persistent temple tradition that these buildings stand today as they were built by Prince Regent Shotoku Taishi more than 1,300 years ago. The same view was mentioned by the "Kokon Mokurokusho," published in the 14th century, which is as much as to say that this view was generally accepted in the Kamakura period (1186-1333).

However, Suga Masatomo who in 1887 was the first to denounce this popular belief, claimed that the Horyuji buildings did not date from the Asuka period (552-644). His views were upheld a little later by Dr. Mayori Kurokawa, Dr. Onson Kosugi and other scholars and historians, who based their argument on the statement made in the "Nihon Shoki" and the "Shichidaiji Nempyo." The latter states that "the Horyuji was built by the Imperial command in the first year of Wado" (708 A.D.). These scholars advanced what is known as the reconstruction theory of the Horyuji buildings. But on the other hand, Dr. Tadasu Sekino and Takurei Hirako rose in opposition as architect and art student and advanced the contra-reconstruction theory from the standpoint of art, basing their claim on the actual facts revealed by the architectural features of these buildings, and the unit of measurement apparently used in their construction.

The reconstruction theory advocated by Dr. Kosugi found a champion in the person of Dr. S. Kida. And a heated controversy was engaged in by these two eminent scholars, Drs. Sekino and Kida, upon this point for more than thirty years into the end of their lives without any decision being reached. With other scholars joining in, the controversy has been continued and more than two hundred theses have been published upon the subject during nearly half a century, showing how deeply these buildings have stirred the interest of our experts.

New Theory Advanced

A few years ago a new theory, which may be termed the new contra-reconstruction theory, was advanced by the late Dr. Y. Adachi. It was his contention that a temple was built to offer prayers for the Yomei Tenno's recovery from illness, Yakushi Nyorai (Healing Buddha), whose image is now kept in the Kondo, being enshrined therein as the chief deity. This was, according to his opinion, the original Horyuji temple which was destroyed by fire in the 4th month, ninth year, in the reign of Tenchi Tenno (670 A.D.), as recorded in the "Nihon Shoki." Close to this temple stood another erected soon after the death of Shotoku Taishi in 621 for the welfare of his soul, with the Sakyamuni Trinity, whose images now occupy the central position in the Kondo, as chief deities. Thus, there once stood two temples here close together, according to Dr. Adachi. When the first Horyuji was destroyed by fire and was not reconstructed for some unknown reason, Shotoku Taishi's temple was remodelled and given the name of the burnt temple, Horyuji. Though the present temple, now in question, is not the original Horyuji, it was nevertheless constructed in the Asuka period, he maintained.

For a time this appeared to be a happy solution of the controversy, but it failed to give satisfaction to either side. Furthermore, the result of a later investigation does not seem to support Dr. Adachi's assumption. On the contrary, it seems to contradict it, as shown in the brief summary given below:

There is an old temple site known as that of Wakakusa Garan in the neighborhood of the Fumon-in, which is one of the tributary temples of Horyuji and is situated not far from the Kondo. This is more than likely to be the site of the original Horyuji. From this site an enormous stone, the foundation stone of the central pillar of a Stupa, was removed some years ago and used in the garden of a residence in Osaka. Out of courtesy the owner returned this foundation stone to the temple four years ago and it now occupies the spot believed to be identical with that where it was first placed more than thirteen centuries ago when the temple was originally built. With the replacing of this foundation stone an excavation in the immediate neighborhood was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Mosaku Ishida and as a result the site of the Stupa and that of the Kondo behind it were determined. A further excavation was not possible because of the existence of the buildings of the Fumon-in. Yet the work accomplished was sufficient to determine the probable location of the Lecture Hall in juxtaposition with the Stupa and Kondo—the arrangement of the buildings being identical with that of the Horyuji's predecessor, the Shitennoji in Osaka. Now at the same time the dimensions of the original temple compound were computed and found to be 660 ft. square, a space partly overlapping the present Horyuji compound which measures 1,000 ft. sq. This partial overlapping as well as the slight variation in the bearings of the lay-out of the temple—those of the old site being turned about 17 degrees toward the southeast as compared with the present temple—seem to present conclusive evidence that the present Horyuji was built after the original temple had been destroyed by fire.

Destroyed by Fire

Thus, at the present stage of investigation we are inclined to accept the account given in the "Nihon Shoki" to the effect that the original Horyuji was destroyed by fire in 670, and that, as mentioned in "Shichidaiji Nempyo," the present Horyuji was constructed at the Imperial command in the first year of Wado (708).

Even so, this group of buildings—consisting of the Kondo, the Stupa, the Middle Gateway and a part of the corridors—of the Horyuji Monastery may still be regarded as the oldest wooden edifices existing in the world.

Dr. Ishida's excavation showed that the actual size of the plan of the Kondo and that of the Stupa presumably belonging to the original Horyuji were about the same as those of the Horyuji now standing, though the area of the compound of the latter is more than double that of the former. Under the circumstances it was only natural for the architects to adopt for the new temple the architectural style, the unit of measurement, and the peculiarities of the details of the older one which it replaced. So we may reasonably assume that the existing buildings now in question show the architectural peculiarities of the Asuka period as popularly believed, though they were probably built about one hundred years later.

Let us first briefly examine the Kondo, the main sanctuary of the temple. It is double-storeyed in the irimoya style, standing on a platform and measuring five spans in front and four spans in breadth, the upper storey being a span less each way. It is roofed with tiles in the formal fashion known as hongawara-buki, in which semi-cylindrical tiles are employed to cover the up-and-down line of joints between the rows of slightly concave tiles. This building, as well as the Stupa, is provided with a sort of skirt called a mokoshi. This is believed to be a somewhat later addition.

The building was reroofed in the Genroku era (1688-1704) at which time the shape of the roof was somewhat altered, obliterating the beauty of the original. We have reason to believe that this edifice originally had a graceful roof such as that seen on the Tamamushi-no Zushi, a portable shrine decorated with iridescent beetle wings, belonging to the Horyuji. Architects tell us that the roof trusses of Kondo still show some tracts which indicate that the building was formerly of the shikoro-buki style.

The balustrade around the upper storey is in a sort of old meander design, though the present balustrade was restored in the renovation of the Genroku era. Similar work may be seen on the Middle Gateway and also on the Stupa. The split posts, which are in the design of the character for "man," supporting the balustrade, are interesting as the forerunner of the kaerumata, which came to be used so much in later architecture as decorative supports between beams.

Support Ends of Rafters

Another interesting detail of this edifice is what is known as the kumo to kumo-hijiki, decorative members of the capital and projecting arms in the cloud design. They are effectively used in the bracket system supporting the ends of the long rafters at the eaves.

A more striking architectural feature is the existence of an entasis on the pillars used in this as well as other buildings. This may be looked upon as showing Greek influence. Such pillars continued to be used in Nippon in the subsequent period down to about the 12th century, as may be seen on still existing edifices.

The interior of the Kondo has rows of columns separating the inner from the outer enclosure. The inner enclosure consists of a spacious altar occupied by various deities. Formerly this altar was crowded with images, presenting appearance of a museum display. But lately the Daihozoden was erected somewhat to the east of this building and to this a large number of the images not directly related to the Kondo have been removed and are there displayed to better advantage. The Sakyamuni Trinity occupies the middle position on the altar, with Yakushi Nyorai on the east side and Amida (Amitabha) on the west. Over these images hang three exquisite baldachins, one over each image. The one on the two others are originals. The baldachins are decorated with paintings of floral scrolls and hosoge and with carvings of angels with musical instruments and phoenixes, which are valuable material for the study of the art of the Asuka period. It is extremely interesting to compare, for instance, these original carvings of angels and phoenixes on the middle and west baldachins with their Kamakura replicas on the one on the east. They reveal the spirit of the age in which they were produced. Those of the original, which we commonly designate as those of the Asuka Period, suggest strong power kept latent under a mild exterior, while those of the Kamakura period are full of vigor, expressing all of their power as on the surface.

Sculptured in Wood

Among other images placed on this altar are the wooden statues of Kichijoten and Bishamonten, both being representative works of the late Heian period (898-1185) and Four Guardians guarding the four corners. These also are sculptured in wood, but date from the 7th Century. The Kondo as humous for its wall paintings which show the influence of India modified by China on its way to Nippon. These paintings are on four large walls and on eight smaller ones. The large walls depict the Pure Lands of Amida, of Miroku (Maitreya), of Yakushi and of Shaka (Sakyamuni). The small walls portray various Bodhisattvas, such as Kwannon (Avalokitesvara), Fugen (Samatabhadra), Monju (Manjusri), Niko and Gakko. These paintings are extremely precious as rare examples of art. They have already been reproduced in paintings and photographs, but now most faithful reproductions are being made by a number of eminent masters of the day, the work being greatly facilitated by the installation of a special system of lighting.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

The tear of joy is a pearl of the first water; the mourning tear, only of the second.—Richter.

* * *

Suffering itself does less afflict the senses than the anticipation of suffering.—Quintilian.

* * *

We are almost always wearied in the company of persons with whom we are not permitted to be weary. —Rochefoucauld.

SUPERIORITY OF BUDO OVER WEST RELATED

Morality Imbued in Ideal of Bushido

By JUNZO KASAMORI
(From the Seikai Orai)

Japan, the land of Kami and Bushido, has esteemed military glory and chivalry since the very foundation of the Empire, and the pages of her national history are characterized by peerless examples of knighthood in practice unparalleled elsewhere.

The Japanese are born with the habit to honor and revere Budo (martial arts) which represents the noble and lofty spirit of the Japanese nation as a whole. This habit in turn has worked as an essential factor for the expansion and development of Japan's national power and prestige, giving birth to the spirit of patriotism and filial piety commensurate with Imperial Benevolence and parental love, which bind all classes of people in closest unity and cooperation. There is no real Budo in the West such as we have in Japan in the form of kendo, judo and swimming. Although fencing closely resembles Japanese kendo in form, it can hardly be called Budo.

Fencing Duel

Years ago while studying abroad I was challenged by a fencing champion in a certain state where I was staying. I had had no experience at all in fencing, but, of course, did not hesitate to accept it because I was convinced of the superiority of Japanese kendo over Western fencing. It was then decided that we should fight three rounds, first following the Western way of fencing, second a duel between fencing and kendo and lastly following the Japanese way of kendo. After obtaining a rough idea of the fencing method I began the contest with the man in question, whom I found no mean opponent but quite worthy of his title of fencing champion. Quick in action, he was expert in defense and in parrying the strokes of my sword. I could not beat him easily, nor was he able to defeat me. We continued our hard fight for a very long time until he finally proposed to stop. He said that I must have got training in fencing before and asked me where I had practiced it. I replied that it was my first experience, but that I was able to turn my highly trained skill in kendo to account in contesting him. He seemed to grasp the point of my explanation and, without attempting to decide the final issue by further fight as had originally been programed, he went away leaving word that he would give me the fencing mask and sword he had brought with him there. This means that he literally laid down his arms.

Primarily the secret of Japanese kendo lies in the spirit of killing or being killed in an active way, whereas the main purpose of Western fencing is to defend oneself, ready to run away at any moment, and if the chance does present itself, to give the opponent a vital blow, while escaping unscathed. Such a method of fighting cannot be called true military arts.

Neither does the Western way of swimming come under the category of military arts. It is nothing more than a contest of speed in the form of mechanical exercise in which the deciding factors are a time-watch and a foot-rule. Even if a contestant is completely flagged at the goal-line, he is the winner if he comes in first. But it is of no practical use in a military way if one cannot fight gallantly after landing from waters which he has swum across.

Spirit of Soldiers

Such wonderful achievements as the downing of 36 enemy planes by one Japanese craft are among the countless examples where the spirit of the soldiers who offer their lives to the cause of the Emperor, their skill and technique acquired through rigorous training day and night, and their fiery fighting spirit is fully demonstrated. There is no comparison between this and the base intention of the enemy who is anxious only to get rewards by giving the opponent a fatal wound without himself receiving a scratch as is the case with fencing.

The Japanese Budo is an embodiment both of morality and military accomplishment combined, which is entirely absent in Western countries where the thought prevails in favor of war fought on the strength of mere materialistic power. They worship militarism simply from an utilitarian point of view. War advocates in Western countries look upon war not as an unfortunate event among mankind and between different nations, but as a necessary process in human evolution and national development. They believe hat to annihilate all their opponents is in accordance with the law of the biological world and the original nature of mankind. They, therefore, regard war as a means of executing their right of conquest for the realization of man's ideal. Consequently, their view of military arts is entirely different from that entertained by the Japanese whose war aim is to clear the world of all iniquity and injustice and to assist in the creation of new life on this earth which should be the abode of peace and happiness for all mankind.

IMPORTANCE OF TEAK IN JAVA EMPHASIZED

Plays Vital Role as Substitute For Coal

(From the Kokusei Graph)

The importance of teak as an indispensable material for shipbuilding is being appreciated more and more. Since the program for the construction of many small-type wooden vessels was put into effect a year ago for the purpose of promoting trade among the occupied-countries of the South, the demand for this particular wood has increased rapidly.

The main teak-producing centres in the South are Burma, Thailand, and Java, among which Burma's output is the greatest. Thailand's teak growths do not differ from those which are found in Java, but, because much of the timber is cut from natural-growing forests and hauled out by the use of log-rafts, from three to ten years will be required before the wood can be actually utilized.

In contrast, Java's teak forests have a well-developed system of tracks, and since the greater part of this area is situated on lowlands with an average altitude of 500 meters or less, the task of planting, felling, and hauling out the trees is greatly facilitated. The cheapness of labor furthermore enhances the conditions for the development of such forests. Java's output during the year 1940 was approximately 260 cubic meters of teak in lumber form and 600 cubic meters of teak fuel-wood. Roughly ten per cent of this was exported.

East Java Teak

The greatest portion of Java's teak is found on the eastern part of the island, along the mountainous region between Sourabaya and Samarang. Some 700,000 hectares, or 22 per cent of Java's entire teak-growing area, is now being cut. Sixty per cent of this is afforested area and the remaining 40 per cent is natural growth. The greater proportion of the trees growing in dense natural woods tend to become misshapen, and so their utility rate is comparatively low. Now, however, special use has been found for such timber in the building of ships, many parts of which require curved wood.

In setting out a teak forest in Java the seeds are first sown directly on to the soil at an average of about 3,000 to a hectare. During the sapling stage the plants are allowed to grow densely in order to prevent the too rapid extension of branches. And with the steady growth of the young trees the process of thinning is carried out to hasten their maturity. When the trees are ready to be cut (approximately 80 years after planting) only about 150 trees remain to a hectare. In other words, only five per cent of the saplings grow to full-size trees.

Two years before a teak tree is felled, a shallow cut is made at its base to prevent the rapid emission of moisture from the trunk to assure the gradual withering of the tree. For this reason, the demand for teak at any given future date must be calculated at least two years in advance if that demand is to be met. But, at present in response to the mounting need of teak as material for shipbuilding and as fuel-wood for the operation of trains, the cutting of these trees has been stepped up; at the same time, a large-scale plan of afforestation is said to have been put into effect this year.

For Shipbuilding

Teak is used chiefly for the construction of ships and buildings, and for furniture-making. Excluding the portion exported to Europe, the greater part of Java's output before the war was utilized to build Western-style homes, and furniture. It is also serving as a substitute for coal in the running of locomotives: this indeed reveals the abundance of this product in that country.

The demands of the shipbuilding program are considered primary by the authorities at the present time, and perhaps it will not be in the distant future before ships constructed entirely of teak will be seen calling at the various ports throughout the Common Prosperity Region.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

Trust not in stern austerities
To help thee reach thy God:

Trust only in his love:
Serve him alone:

Honor and insult hold as one:
To him, to him alone,
Pour out thy heart's obeisance:

Foe art thou implacably
To sin and misery,
To ignorance and pride,
To fear and slavery of soul:

In thee all righteousness is stored
for ever,
All truth, all pity:

Lord of all being, look on us, thy
helpless ones,
Drive far from us our folly and
our darkness:

This boon, this only do we crave,
Eternal heart's-devotion to thyself.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,056 — TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

LATEST WAR FLASH

Luftwaffe Blasts 14 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—German plane formations bombed the port of Bari on the southeastern coast of Italy on the night of December 2, sinking four merchantmen, totalling 31,000 tons and damaging nine freighters of 45,000 tons as well as one warship of the 5,500-ton class, according to an announcement made by the German military authorities.

55 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—German anti-aircraft batteries shot down two four-engined heavy bomber planes that attacked the Netherlands coast on December 2, downing a total of 55 enemy planes during the day, and most of them were four-motored heavy bombers, German military authorities announced today.

25 British Planes Blasted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in the air raid on Leipzig yesterday, the British air forces lost 25 planes.

Leipzig Bombed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—The British air authorities announced today that British air forces carried out a large-scale bombing raid on Leipzig, an important industrial city of Germany, on the night of December 3, according to London reports.

British Ports Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—German long-distance guns shelled yesterday important objectives at the three ports of Dover, Deal and Folkestone, and obtained considerable results, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Enemy Bombs Marseilles

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—Anti-Axis air forces raided Marseilles yesterday afternoon and indiscriminately bombed the residential district, according to Vichy reports. A large number of homes were destroyed with 17 civilians killed, 40 wounded.

Press Comments

Monday, December 6

ASAHI—Sixth Bougainville Victory

MAINICHI—Anti-British Reprisals

Sixth Bougainville Victory

ASAHI—At present offensive and defensive battles in the Gilbert Islands area are being fought most furiously. The great war achievements won by the Japanese Forces in this area have surprised the world. However, the American forces did not forget altogether or completely despaired of their strategic operations in the Solomons area. In fact, in this area of late there have been seen signs of stealthy moves being made by a big enemy mobile force. Thus, the Japanese Navy Air Units on the evening of December 3 caught, attacked and blasted an enemy mobile force in the sea area south of Bougainville Island. Thus, the sixth brilliant victory off Bougainville has been scored by Japanese Navy Air Units.

As we have pointed out recently, the enemy does not care a whit about successive enormous attritions. However, we must not for a single moment relax our efforts to be on strict guard against or to work out efficient counter-measures against the foolish pride and arrogance of the enemy who dare to practice such luxurious war tactics as to set at naught their enormous attritions—their absurdly inordinate ambitions to dominate the world.

It is fundamentally important for us to work devotedly for the essential cause of the current sacred campaign. This indeed will prove to be our unselfish and loyal service in vocational fields to answer the great war achievements of the Imperial Forces. Both the Government and the people must thus gird up their loins and push on to the goal of final victory.

On the China front, the glad tidings of the capture of Changteh have been reported, and recently our Army Wild Eagles have achieved glorious results by shooting down and destroying over a hundred enemy planes in various sectors.

Thus, great and successful activity is being displayed on all fronts on land and sea and in the air, and our one hundred million people cannot be too thankful.

Anti-British Reprisals

MAINICHI—In a special cable report from our Berlin correspondent, we have reported the grim fighting attitude shown by the Berlin citizens in the face of the three recent blind bombing attacks on their city. The enemy does not aim at the destruction of military establishments and ammunition factories, but as the enemy himself has incessantly been proclaiming, he is concentrating his efforts on the "bombing of residential houses," hoping thereby to deprive the people of their fighting spirit and to obtain their unconditional surrender. But this has only had the opposite effect of even more enhancing the resistance spirit of the German people.

"The Germans will keep up their resistance with the determination of fighting back, and this determination will never be destroyed," stated German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, and this statement was corroborated by the actions of the Berlin citizens. In showing our hatred and disgust toward the unprecedentedly cruel and savage fighting methods of the Anglo-American forces who are aiming at the destruction of residential houses and at the mass-killing of women and children, we are not behind the German people. We are truly convinced that the main element for the sure victory of the Axis in Europe is surely to be found in the fierce and heroic spiritual strength of the German people.

To say it in other words, the Anglo-American forces have during their blind bombings of Germany within the past 11 months sacrificed 3,000 heavy bomber planes and 30,000 crew members, but with all this they have been unable to break the fierce fighting spirit of the German people. The interest of the German people is chiefly concentrated on the next stage of the fighting situation. And that will be the retaliation against Britain. Chancellor Adolf Hitler has already long ago expressed the determination to take reprisals against Britain. People of Germany, rest assured, because the preparations for reprisals are progressing day and night!

This is exactly what the German people expect. Of course, no third party may be allowed to know the methods and the time for the "retaliation by the compound interest method" promised by Minister Goebbels in a speech on November 28, but the German reprisals against Britain must surely be expected to be inevitable. Judging from the fact that the British people are already afraid of the German reprisal bombings, that a certain state of panic has already appeared in Britain, and that even a certain part of the population has already fled abroad, it may perhaps be expected that the time of the anti-British reprisals is already very near.

As the British will be the first victim of the German retaliation, and some more time will be allowed until the Americans will feel the retaliation, it seems that the Americans are making light of it. Thus, the Americans, who have been propagating that their country was something like a "sole agency for justice and humanity," are trying to continue their blind bombings of Germany in concert with Britain, by the most atrocious and inhuman methods. And if only possible, they are planning to carry out the same kind of blind bombings against Japan, too. But the Anglo-American Powers will have to know and learn through actual facts what reactions and effects those atrocious blind bombings will have upon their own national and racial destinies.

The expected German reprisals against Britain will not be confined

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH CHECKS SOVIET DRIVE AT SMOLENSK

Red Army Suffers Big Losses; Axis Advances in Kerch

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The massive Soviet offensive west of Smolensk with 600,000 troops of the Red Army thrown into the battle dwindled to a halt yesterday.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters, in reporting that the fourth battle of defense along the Smolensk highway ended in a complete German success, said that after suffering great losses in men and material in unsuccessful break-through attempts the Soviets refrained from further attacks.

In the Crimea area the Soviets after strong artillery fire and tank operations launched attacks from their landing position northeast of Kerch, but were repulsed.

Meanwhile, Rumanian troops attacked the Red Army's bridgehead south of Kerch, pierced the Soviet position and advanced toward the coast.

Soviet Troops Trapped

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—German counter-attacks in the Cherkassy sector are beginning to show results as a large Soviet force has been encircled, the German High Command announced today.

Until December 3, the Soviet forces in the Cherkassy area had been able to maintain their communication lines but, with the present German operations, these lines have been cut, and already one Soviet bridge has been annihilated.

In the Kremenchung area the Red Army is continuing offensives toward the south and at present fierce fighting is developing in that sector.

On the Smolensk-Orsha highway, the Soviet forces are continuing attacks against German positions despite inclement weather.

In the Nevel sector the German forces are continuing their gradual advance.

Americans Suffer Losses

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—The German High Command reported the war situation on the Italian front today to the following effect:

The focal point of the attack of the American Fifth Army is the gap in the coastal sector of the Bay of Gaeta. Lieutenant-General Mark Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fifth Army concentrated the fire of several hundred guns upon one narrow sector in an attempt to destroy the strong positions in the right wing of the German troops under Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring. After a "terrific bombardment" by the American air forces the enemy launched an attack.

But on the first day aftr the opening of the offensive the German troops inflicted great losses on the American troops, and rendered their advance extremely difficult.

Reluctant Defenders of Changteh Forced to Fight at Point of Gun

Some Soldiers Shoot Themselves to Shirk Fighting; Officers Desert 'Sinking Ship' —Nippon Dive-Bombers Feared Most

Domei

CHANGTEH, December 4.—Behind the miserable surrender of the mighty Changteh fortress is revealed the corruption and the lack of determination to put up resistance among the officers of the Chungking defenders. The low morale which prevailed among the defenders prior to their surrender was revealed today by Yang Yao, a Captain of the 17th Division, who was made prisoner subsequent to the furious attacks made upon the walled city by the Imperial Forces.

"We were forced to fight," the Captain declared, "at the point of guns. If we retreated one step, our own machineguns raked out own lines."

"The 57th Division and the 58th Division defending the city at first numbered over 8,000 troops, but due to the continuous Japanese attacks this number was reduced by one-half. Our food and ammunition supplies were soon depleted, and no more shells were available for our two anti-aircraft guns.

"We were told by our command that reinforcements would arrive soon and we continued our resistance. But as no support appeared, signs of resignation filled the ranks. However, as machineguns were pointed at our back retreat was impossible. Some men in desperation even shot themselves in the leg or arm to escape further fighting knowing that the wounded would be carried behind the lines."

The Captain went on to express his disgust toward the Commander of the Division, Yu Cheng-wan, who after pledging to defend the fortress to the last man and receiving a huge sum for this purpose cowardly deserted his men and fled prior to the surrender.

"The staff officers, too," the prisoner continued, "after giving strict orders to their men to continue stubborn resistance fled as did their Commander. With such officers, what can you expect from the regular soldiers? After two days of foolish resistance, the men finally discovered to their utter disgust the flight of their superiors. On the morning of the third day, therefore, the men surrendered."

In conclusion Yang Yao declared that the Chinese soldiers dreaded most of all the terrific dive-bombing of the Imperial Air Units.

Bolivia Declares War Against Japan, Reich

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—President General Enrique Penaranda del Castillo of Bolivia declared today that Bolivia has entered a state of war with Japan and Germany, according to La Paz reports.

ANTI-AXIS FEARS LONG GRIM WAR

Canadian Premier Forecasts Hard Struggle Ahead Next Year

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 5.—In a speech mostly devoted to anti-inflationary measures, Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King said yesterday that "if the war is not ended before the snow of this winter disappears from Europe, the spring and summer of the coming year will witness British, American and Canadian forces in campaigns which will be more severe and costlier in human lives than any battles yet fought. He said that the combined anti-Axis chiefs of staff all agreed on this point.

The Premier predicted that the end of the war will come "only when one or other of the opposing forces is convinced of an absolute certainly of defeat."

Evacuees Not Optimistic

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—Americans who have returned to the United States from East Asia aboard the exchange ship, Gripsholm, stated that Japan remains strong and predicted a long, grim struggle ahead. This is the report sent by Robert Berkov, former head of the United Press in China, who interviewed some of the former American residents in East Asia upon their return to New York.

Berkov quoted Dr. J. C. Ferguson, one of the oldest American residents in China, as warning against under-estimation of the Japanese spirit. Ferguson expressed the belief that it would be difficult to dislodge the Japanese from North China and predicted a long, bitter conflict against the Japanese, Berkov reported.

MARSHALL MAY TAKE COMMAND

Taking Charge of U.S. And British Forces in Europe

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The appointment of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as Commander-in-Chief of the British-American Forces in Europe, is predicted in dispatches received here.

Reports said General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean Area, would succeed Marshall as Chief of the Army Staff, and in turn Eisenhower would be replaced by British Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander in the Mediterranean Area.

May Stay in London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—It is now seriously discussed whether General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, who accompanied President Franklin Roosevelt in his recent trip to Cairo, will return directly to Washington or go to London.

The Army and Navy Register, in its issue today, discussed this question and hinted that "the anti-Axis invasion of western Europe might become unnecessary." However, it gives no explanations.

At any rate, it said that Marshall would not return to Washington together with Roosevelt.

In this connection, the magazine declared: "The necessity of invading Western Europe will be decided by the conference of anti-Axis leaders, and that decision will become known in a few weeks."

U.S. LOSES 115 WARSHIPS IN 38 DAYS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH PACIFIC AREAS

Staggering Losses Suffered By Enemy Include 15 Aircraft Carriers And 5 Battleships Sunk; 641 Planes Shot Down By Japanese Forces

In a little more than one month or exactly 38 days, the American Navy lost a staggering total of 115 warships of various types in the Central and South Pacific areas. Thus were the enemy's much propagandized counter-offensive operations crippled one after another by the invincible Japanese Navy, in close cooperation with the Army.

The triumphant victories scored by the Imperial Sea Eagles in the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday afternoon have brought the total of ships instantaneously sunk to 23 surface craft, while 44 others were sunk and 48 damaged. In the case of aircraft, the enemy lost more than 641 machines.

The brilliant, composite war results obtained by the Imperial Naval Air Force, submarine and ground units since October 27 when the enemy landed on Mono Island up to December 3, including the Sixth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island, and the four aerial battles of the Gilbert Islands follow:

Big Results Scored

Enemy losses:

Instantaneously sunk:
- Eight aircraft carriers, including large-sized and medium-sized carriers
- Three large-sized cruisers
- Five cruisers
- One cruiser or large-sized destroyer
- Two large-sized destroyers
- One destroyer
- Three large-sized transports
- Total 23.

Sunk:
- Four battleships
- One battleship or large-sized cruiser
- Seven aircraft carriers, including medium-sized carriers
- Two warships of unidentified category
- Five large-sized cruisers
- Six cruisers
- Three cruisers or large-sized destroyers
- Six destroyers
- Ten transports, including medium-sized and small-sized craft
- Total 44.

Damaged:
- Three battleships
- Seven aircraft carriers, including large-sized and medium-sized craft (three believed to be sunk)
- Two battleships or cruisers
- 13 or 14 large-sized cruisers (one believed almost sunk)
- One cruiser
- Eight cruisers or large-sized destroyers
- Five destroyers (one believed almost sunk)
- Eight transports, including large-sized, medium-sized and small-sized craft
- Total 47 pr 48.

Shot down:
- More than 641 planes

In the foregoing period, the Japanese losses are two destroyers sunk, two cruisers slightly damaged, and 165 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned.

LONDON STARTS ANTI-JEW DRIVE

Demonstrations Also Reported in U.S. Against Semites

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 5.—According to a U.P. dispatch dated November 23, anti-Semitic demonstrations launched by the Fascist groups, have broken out in London, stimulated by the liberation of Sir Oswald Mosley.

The disturbances occurred at Golgersgreen, where Jewish shop withdows were labelled PJ (Perish Jews). The British authorities, this report adds, immediately increased the police force in this district.

According to other reports received here, Anti-Semitic movements are also occurring in the United States. This is reoprted by the newspaper, PM, published in New York. According to this widely circulated journal, Jewish boys and girls are being persecuted while violence against Jewish shops has continued for more than one year in Boston, with the Dorchester section as the center. Sixty thousand Jews resident in this locallty. The incidents have been accelerated by the organized movement inspired by the "Christian front."

Jewish communities, the PM report states, are afraid that the movement will be expanded and thus are refraining from adopting reprisal measures or bringing the mater to light.

The report also discloses that Jewish children in Boston are frequently attacked on the way to and from school by young hoodlums. Moreover, it is becoming more and more difficult for Jewish children to enter the parks and places of public amusements.

In the middle of October, the Jewish organizations took the matter up and began to criticize the laisser faire attitude of the authorities. They asked Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin of Boston to take adequate measures.

On October 21, the State authorities of Massachusetts ordered a statewide investigation into the anti-Smitic movement and increased the police force to protect Jewish interests.

U.S. Solon Not Running

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—Everett M. Dirksen, Republican member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, has declared his candidacy in the coming Presidential election to be held next year, according to Washington reports.

There is a report that Dirksen has no real intention of running for Presidency, declaring he is entering the race at the wish of Wendell Willkie to effect a favorable atmosphere for Willkie at the coming Republican Party meeting for the nomination of the Party candidate. Meanwhile, Dirksen himself is flatly denying the report.

U.S. Passes Defense Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The Navy Committee of the United States House of Representatives approved a bill for improving naval establishments on the Pacific Coast at a cost of $235,000,000 at today's session, according to Washington reports.

Yorkshire Miners Strike

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—Demanding a raise in wages, 2,000 coal miners in Bamborough, western Yorkshire, England, have commenced a strike today, according to dispatches from London.

English Girls Going Without Underwear, Survey Made by News Chronicle Shows

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 5.—English girls are now going without underwear, a News Chronicle dispatch received here states. The journal made this categorical claim after studying statistics from the supply departments of clothing shops and department stores regarding what English girls and women are buying.

It said that the women and girls in England have learned to do without underwear when rationing was introduced. Girls prefer using textile coupons for dresses and corsets rather than "wasting" them on pajamas, night dresses and lingerie.

According to the News Chronicle survey the production of lingerie and night dresses, as a consequence, now surpasses the demand, while there is a shortage of dresses. It pointed out that most girls had no reserve in underwear when rationing began. This, it added shows conclusively that girls nowadays are without underwear.

Boys to Be Sent to Mines

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 5.—There is every possibility that the sons of earls and dukes from Eton will be among the 30,000 youths to be drafted for work in coal pits to cover the drastic and dangerous shortage of workers in the British coal mines, according to reports received here from London.

It is understood that youths between 18 and 25 will be selected by lottery which makes the chances for escape no greater for the sons of aristocrats from Eton than for sons of Chimney sweeps.

According to plans drawn up by Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, boys will first be sent to certain training mines for a month's training, then will be allotted to different mines.

Mexicans in U.S. Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—Mexican laborers in four of the shipyards of Henry Kaiser, leading American shipbuilder, today walked out on a strike. The laborers were imported by Kaiser from Mexico in order to make up for the shortage of laborers in the United States.

The present strike was brought about by the violent dissatisfaction of the Mexican workers against the American labor system.

Death-Defying Exploits of Reich Seamen In Penetrating Gibraltar Baffle British

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 5.—The sinking of numerous ships at Gibraltar by death-defying German seamen, who penetrated the submarine nets by individually piercing into the harbor wearing Monson lungs, was revealed by the British merchant marine authorities, according to a dispatch received here.

According to this report, for a long time the British authorities were worried because large numbers of ships continued to be sunk in some mysterious way. They revealed that it was only accidentally discovered that German seamen were riding torpedoes up to several hundred meters away from the harbor entrance from where they dived off and approached anchored ships on which they attached time bombs and returned.

It is said that the Reich seamen made most of the harrowing and dangerous trip in a horizontal position so as to avoid becoming a target. The special maritime police, aided by divers, are now nervously on the lookout for these Reich "death corps," the dispatch further disclosed.

Adm. Kondo to Bolster China Coast Blockade

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 5.—On boarding the flagship, the Izumo, Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China Waters, who recently succeeded Admiral Zengo Yoshida, issued a declaration today, in which he expressed his firm determination to tighten the blockade of the Chinese coast, it was announced by the Press Corps of the Imperial Fleet in China Waters.

The announcement of the Press Corps follows:

"Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China Waters, declared at 10 a.m., December 5, as follows:

"'I declare that the suspension of the cruising of Chinese public and private ships along the coast of China, and the prohibition of the entrance and departure of general ships in specified areas of the Chinese coast, which had been enforced by my predecessor, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, will be tightened from 10 a.m., December 5, 1943.'"

Finland Is Determined To Fight For Freedom

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 5.—The Finnish Reserve Officers' organization held a grand rally yesterday in Helsinki in the presence of Finnish Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Karl Rudolf Walden, and dispatched telegrams, setting forth Finland's unwavering determination to carry on the fight, to President Risto Ryti and Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army. The messages read as follows:

"The final victory in the war is the only road leading to Finland's independence and happiness."

U.S. Carrier Captain Dead

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—Captain Irving Wiltsee, Captain of the United States aircraft carrier, Liscomb Bay, is reported to have gone down with his ship when it was sunk by a Japanese submarine off the Gilbert Islands, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington.

PARLEY REPORT EXPECTED SOON

U.S., Britain, Soviet Union To Release News Simultaneously

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—A communique regarding the recent conference held among President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin will be shortly issued simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow, according to a London dispatch.

Inonu Seeing Leaders

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 4.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu, left for Ankara today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of Staff, to meet President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to Turkish political circles.

It is also reported that the British, United States and Soviet Ambassadors to Turkey accompanied the Turkish President on this trip. The place of meeting is reported to be either Cairo or Tabriz.

Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu informed the Turkish Grand National Assembly yesterday afternoon that President Inonu would leave on a journey. But Turkish political and diplomatic circles are not at all surprised at this announcement, and are observing that as the British and American leaders had traveled near Turkey, President Inonu had merely gone to see them. They also state no change would be caused in Turkey's foreign policy as the result of the President's conference with Roosevelt and Churchill.

Turks Make Preparations

Domei

ZURICH, December 4.—The Turkish Government has commenced preparations for effecting a conference among Turkish President Ismet Inonu, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to the Swiss paper, Basler Nachrichten.

The same report says also that if possible Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu and Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu are expected to attend the conference. It is said that United States Ambassador to Turkey, Lawrence Steinhardt, is making efforts for the materialization of this conference.

Stalin Back in Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—Premier Josef Stalin, who conferred with Roosevelt and Churchill in Teheran, has returned to Moscow, according to the announcement of the Tass News Agency, says dispatches from Moscow.

F.D.R., Churchill at Teheran

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are reported to be holding a conference at Teheran, according to a Moscow broadcast relaying Tass dispatches.

Von Papen Blasts Rumors

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 4.—Arriving here today on his way back to Ankara, German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz von Papen, strongly refuted the anti-Axis propaganda report that he was active in peace maneuvers.

"I have nothing more to say as the German Foreign Office authorities had already smashed the enemy's false propaganda," he declared. "I only wish to add that the circulation of false propaganda reports is the usual method of the enemy. Returning to Germany, I was strongly impressed by the indomitable determination of the German people, who are sincerely cooperating with Turkey, and are also hoping Turkey will be saved from the disasters of war."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

in their meanings to mere reprisals against Britain, but they will have a meaning from the wide viewpoint of humanity as a whole. In order to fulfil their inordinate ambition of dominating the world, the Anglo-American Powers do not mind sacrificing other races and countries, and they feel no scruples about bombing residential houses and mass-killing women and children. This crime against humanity must be corrected and wiped out through actual force. Great are the expectations in the anti-British reprisals which are now being prepared by Germany.

Finnish Holiday Today

On the occasion of the Finnish National Day today, a reception will be held only for Japanese friends of Finland and for the Finnish colony at the Finnish Legation.

Chiang's Blunders in Defense Of Vital Changteh Base Bared

Thought Japan's Hands Were Tied by Pacific Operations; Chungking Units In Fortress Were 'Greenhorns'

The Chungking forces in the walled city of Changteh, the most important strategic point in the sixth enemy battle zone, and treasure house of Chungking, had kept putting up a stiff resistance against us for eight days since our crack army units penetrated a corner of the city on December 3.

December 6 saw the end for all practical purposes of the resistance of the enemy in the city after he had been subjected to a violent attack by our forces from the air and on the land.

The manner in which the enemy forces, surrounded by our picked forces, resisted us for eight days may be regarded as something that strikes us as being an unexpected thing, remembering the fact that there has of late been a steady decline in the fighting will of the Chungking forces, although we make full allowance for the fact that they had been ordered by Chiang Kai-shek to defend the city to the last.

There are reasons for this unexpected stiffness in the resistance of the defenders of the walled city.

Made Big Mistake

In the first place the military authorities of Chungking made a mistake in judging that our present campaign was intended as a demonstration operation against Chungking. The thought never entered their minds that our forces would advance as far as the most vital part of the sixth battle zone. The men directing the war of resistance of the forces in this zone were utterly inexperienced, and committed endless blunders. For instance, they were reckless enough to cause the 73rd and 79th armies to advance during the first stage of the present campaign, only to be annihilated by our forces at a stroke. During the second stage of the campaign they arranged for the 57th and 63rd divisions to take up positions around the walled city of Changteh, in complete isolation from the rest of the forces in the battle zone, with the result that they needlessly fell a prey to our forces. The two divisions, isolated about the walled city, kept struggling for the last time although they were like fish in a net, gaining encouragement from the thought that aid would soon come to them from the rear. Eventually they went out of existence in a final violent attack by our forces.

In the second place, the Chungking military authorities had so poor an opinion of our power that they concluded that the pressing war situation in the South Pacific, combined with the presence of the Mountbatten army in the Indian Ocean area, would preclude Japan embarking upon such a large-scale and elastic campaign as the present one.

In the third, the Chungking military authorities had an exaggerated view of the real power of the American air force in China and believed the words of encouragement spoken to them by America and Britain, in complete ignorance of the fact that these countries were bent on cutting into the fighting power of Japan at the cost of Chungking. In this way they came to think of getting results quickly from the war of resistance against Japan.

In the present campaign five enemy armies, of a strength of 10 divisions, picked of the forces owing allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek, were beaten and crushed. A direct consequence of this will be a rapid decline in the fighting power of Chungking. Then, there is the fall of Changeh, an event whose effect on Chungking must be considerable beyond measure.

Apart from Changsha, Changteh is the largest city in Honan Province. It is situated on the western shore of Lake Tungting, and a center of traffic on water and land with the provinces of southeast China. It is the producing center of Honan rice and a central distribution point of agricultural and mineral products. Szechwan and Kweichow take considerable quantities of these products through Changteh.

Loss Seen Irreparable

An idea of the military importance of Changteh will be gained from the fact that before it fell the city was the most important point in the first line of defense for Szechwan. The loss of the city, as a supply base, to Chungking will be irreparable.

The fall of Changteh means many things. Firstly, Chungking has lost a highly important military base. Secondly, the fate of Honan Province has been sealed and Chungking has got to lose the greater part of materials produced in the province.

As for the moral effect of the fall of Changteh, it cannot but be great. The very fact that the troops, the flower of the army of Chungking, were powerless before the Imperial Japanese Forces will produce a deep influence on the morale of Chungking.

Manila Citizens Enjoy Full Sports Program

Domei

MANILA, December 6.—With the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia only a few days away, the people of Manila yesterday enjoyed another full sports program.

In the alumni basketball series, Letram University kept its slate clean by trimming National University 46 to 38, while the Mapau University five scored a 49 to 29 victory over the University of the Philippines.

On Sunday, a capacity crowd witnessed the baseball league games in which the Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare trounced the Southern Development nine by a score of 5 to 0. On the other hand, the City Hall team eked out a win of 1 to 0 over the Ministry of Public Works and Communications.

The usual big Sunday crowd witnessed the horse racing at the San Lazaro racetrack, while numerous Manilaites found recreation at various playgrounds and parks in the city.

Women Students in P.I. To Entertain War Heroes

Domei

MANILA, December 5.—More than 250 students from Manila's private women's schools, including Santa Catalina College, Saint Anthony's Institute, Consolacion College, Holy Ghost College, Saint Theresa's College, and Santa Isabella College will give a musical program for patients of army hospitals on January 8, as a part of the activities opening the Greater East Asia Liberation Commemoration Week.

The visits of women college students to the hospitals were arranged through the good offices of the Bureau of Religious Affairs.

British To Pay for Raids

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—In answering the protest of the Swedish Government against the bombing by British planes of Lund, Sweden, on November 18, the British Government today, promised to the Swedish Legation at London that the damage caused by the raid will be compensated.

3 Celebes Students Set to Study Here

Domei

MENADO, December 5.—Representing Northern Celebes three native youths have been selected as members of the second group of students to be sent to Japan for study.

They are Johan Eman Hamza, Ilahoed Hamza, both middle-school students, and Edd Gagola, employe of the local broadcasting station.

They will undergo training at the newly-established Special Middle School in Macassar together with students who have been selected from other districts of the Celebes, prior to proceeding to Japan.

It is recalled that the first group of students are studying already in Japan.

At the same time 12 students have been chosen from the local district to enter the Macassar Special Middle School.

Political Set-Up Pushed

Domei

MACASSAR, December 4.—With the fundamental policy of the political collaboration by native inhabitants in the Navy civil administration districts in the Southern Regions having been decided upon recently, and with concrete measures now being fixed, the Director-General of the Civil Administration will issue a declaration in this connection on Wednesday, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the same time laws stipulating standards and methods for political collaboration by native inhabitants in military administration and provincial self-government adjustment will be proclaimed.

Plane Fund Drive Set

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 2.—Inspired by the brilliant air battles recently won by Japanese Air Forces on various fronts and feeling keenly the necessity of building up the air forces of their own country, the local Chinese will start a one week drive, beginning on December 12, to collect funds for donating planes to the Army of the National Government of China. For this purpose they have organized a committee with Mayor Chen Kung-po as its chairman.

CURTIN GLOOMY; SEES LONG WAR

Talks With MacArthur, Decides To Effect Changes in War Plans

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—In a statement issued today, John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, announced that he had held an important conference with General Douglas MacArthur Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, "somewhere in Australia," according to dispatches from Canberra.

Where the conference took place has not been made known, although it is generally believed that the pair met at MacArthur's headquarters.

Curtin admitted in his statement that the war with Japan would be long and that there was nothing like a royal road to victory in the Pacific war.

The Australian Prime Minister's statement, in gist, follows:

"Australia's war effort is about to enter a new stage. In other words, Australia has changed from defensive to offensive strategy. I have already made public certain changes to be made in our wartime measures in line with this turn in our war policy. These changes center round manpower and resource policies and mark an important turning point in all our wartime activities.

"I have laid before MacArthur an outline of our various Government measures and been assured full support on his part. Moreover, I have talked with him regarding the Cairo Conference.

"The war with Japan will be long. Remember, there is nothing like a royal road to victory in the war in the Pacific. The issue of the war with Japan will be decided by the future outcome of the hostilities in Europe. It will be premature to hope for victory in the Pacific until the issue in Europe has been decided."

AMERICA IS SUFFERING FROM LACK OF DOCTORS

Requirements of Armed Forces Cannot Be Met

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—Shortage of doctors in the United States seems to have become acute of late, according to a Chicago report. The periodical publication of the American Medical Association comments as follows on the question:

"The American army and navy needs a large number of military doctors, but the present situation is such that only 80 per cent of the demand can be met. Eighty per cent of the new doctors, or approximately 1,500, are immediately recruited for army service. Even if the abovementioned 1,500 were to enter ordinary hospital service or to start private practices, the yearly diminution by deaths of 2,500 to 3,000 doctors would mean that only one half of the doctors have been replaced.

"This year 50,000 military doctors will probably look after 10,800,000 men in the services. The medical care of the civilian population of 120,800,000 will be left in the hands of 108,000 doctors."

Health in P.I. Good

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—After a three weeks survey of Central Luzon and Bicol Provinces, the physicians of the Bureau of Health reported that the health and sanitary condition in these areas is satisfactory with no outbreak of epidemics, following the rainy season.

The health experts attributed this satisfactory condition to the intensive immunization campaign and the preventive measures which are being carried out by the provincial and municipal authorities.

Murata Calls on Recto

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata made a courtesy call on Claro Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his office, this morning.

Ambassador Murata, accompanied by members of the Japanese Embassy was received by Foreign Minister Recto, Foreign Vice-Minister Abello and the Chief of the Bureau of Political and Foreign Affairs.

U.S. Plane Completes Test

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The result of the test flight of the newly constructed four-engined stainless steel transport planes having proved satisfactory, they will be used by the Army as well as by the Navy, it was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to reports from Washington.

Decisive Reprisal Blow Planned By Germany to End Terror Raids

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced that the wanton raids on Berlin will definitely be avenged by new war tactics. Concerning this planned reprisal upon the British, the magazine Das Reich of the German Propaganda Bureau in its December 3 copy carried the following article:

"The time for avenging the brutality of the British will be decided chiefly depending on the object in mind by the German forces. The retaliation will be carried out at precisely the time when a psychological opportunity presents itself and will change the whole war situation.

"The significance of the reprisal will no doubt have a great bearing upon the war situation both politically and spiritually. Germany's reprisal will at one stroke put to an end to the act of mass murder committed by the anti-Axis forces.

"In the past the German forces have striven to make fighting operations as short as possible with the intent to keep the casualties at a minimum. In testimony, the casualties among the people of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Serbia have been comparatively light.

"In a surgical operation, to apply an example to the German war tactics, a skilled surgeon can save a man's life with one operation, whereas a quack doctor may have to perform numerous operations and, in the meantime, put the patient through extreme agony. Britain is at present performing the role of the above quack doctor. Unable to obtain decisive victories, she is putting the people of Europe through untold sufferings."

REICH JUBILANT OVER U.S. LOSS

Japanese Naval Gains Seen Irretrievable Losses for Foe

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—Astounded by the consecutive brilliant achievements of the Imperial Navy gained in the aerial battles off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands, the German people are tremendously animated over the exultant news, and commentators opine that the American naval losses must certainly be stupendous.

The favorite trick of the American authorities to conceal their losses with marvelous persistence has become the butt of scornful laughter on the part of the German people.

One German naval expert ridicules the announcements of the American naval authorities in the following manner:

"It would seem that the word Bougainville has disappeared from America's naval vocabulary. At least it has been completely effaced from the war announcements of the American navy. In other words, recent war reports are concerned only with operations in the Gilbert Islands area, but these reports, too, have been doctored. Such a strange silence is proof of the magnitude of the losses suffered by the American navy.

"Since the America navy commenced its counter-offensives in the Solomons and the Gilbert Islands areas, they must have suffered damage amounting to more than one-third of their total aircraft carrier force. Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, seemingly had believed that he could swing the tide of the Pacific war with his formidable squadron of approximately 40 aircraft carriers. Is Knox still confident today, when one-third of his carrier strength and a large number of other vessels have been irretrievably lost?

"In sharp contrast to the American losses, the Japanese Navy remains absolutely untouched. Moreover, Japan's naval power may be said to have been vastly augmented in proportion to the reduction of the American naval strength.

"At any rate, the losses suffered by the American navy in the waters off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands will certainly require several years for full replacement."

Indonesians Taught History

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 3.—Outstanding events in Javanese history are being amusingly unfolded through "story-telling illustrated by pictures" before fascinated Indonesian youngsters of this city. This unique form of juvenile amusement in Japan was introduced by the local educational authorities of the Military Administration as a means of popularizing the knowledge of Java's history among the younger generation which during the former Dutch regime was not allowed to know the true facts about their ancestors.

ASIA STUDENTS FETED IN TOKYO

Women's New Life Society Entertains 330 at Toshima Park

Students from various regions in Greater East Asia were invited yesterday to a consolation party given for their benefit under the auspices of the Women's New Life Society. The affair, an annual undertaking of the Society, was held at Toshima Park, from 11:30 a.m.

Some 330 Greater East Asia students studying in Tokyo, hailing from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, India, Malai, Java and other places, assembled at the appointed hour and the scene was reminiscent of a happy reunion of a huge family.

The President of the Society, Mrs. Aiko Kawaguchi, Mrs. Biyakuren Miyazaki and others, including many charming young ladies dressed in colorful Japanese kimono, extended sincere and hearty welcome to the guests from Greater East Asia.

After the solemn observation of national group rites, the President of the Societ delivered her opening address, which was followed by several other speeches. The student representatives on their part responded in fluent Japanese.

During the noon recess, luncheon was served. The afternoon devoted to various forms of entertainment. The meeting closed in the evening amid an atmosphere of most cordial friendship.

Ibaraki By-Election Slated

At the Permanent Directors Generals' meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Saturday, the recommendation of Toshihide Nakazaki, former Mayor of Mito and Sozaemon Yanagawa, Permanent Director of the branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Ibaraki Prefecture, as candidates to the by-election to be held on December 19 in Ibaraki Prefecture was suggested. The meeting also decided to install a special committee in connection with the distribution of vital daily necessities.

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RAMIREZ SETUP SEES PROGRESS

Nation Backs Efforts Of Government, Says Argentine President

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 5.—The new Government of Argentina has made steady development in the six months since its establishment, emphasized President General Pedro Ramirez in his address yesterday at the inauguration of the Army Shooting Range near the capital.

His review of the achievements of the new Government is substantially as follows:

"Six months have passed since the establishment of the new Government, and the reconstruction of our homeland is steadily progressing. But the time to re-establish the Constitutional rights of the people has not yet arrived.

"The members of the former regime are circulating the false report that the new Government is despotic in character, in an attempt to sow seeds of discontentment among the people. But such attempts have ended in failure.

"Moreover, I stress that foreign influence will never prosper in this country because the people of Argentina will never be cheated by cheap promises.

"The people of Argentina recognize and support the efforts of the new Government for the restoration of national administration."

Extends Martial Law

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 4.—The Grand National Assembly of Turkey decided at yesterday's session to extend to six months the "martial law condition" in the six districts, including Istanbul, according to Ankara reports.

Mrs. Gandhi Ill

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 4.—Mrs. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, wife of the great Indian patriot, Mahatma Gandhi, suffered from heart disease twice last week, but her condition is getting better, the Indian Government announced today, according to a Bombay dispatch.

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Rebels To Rule Corsica

Domei

LISBON, December 4.—The rebel French Committee of National Liberation decided today to dissolve the Administration Committee of Corsica Island and to undertake the administration of the Island itself until the end of the present war, according to Algiers reports.

Axis Controls Adriatic Seas

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—With the completion of the mopping-up operations in the islands in the northern Adriatic waters, Axis forces have secured the control of the areas there, according to reports from Zagreb.

Winant Named Delegate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The United States Government announced today that it has appointed American Ambassador to London, John G. Winant, as the American representative to the European Committee which was recently set up in London, according to a Washington dispatch.

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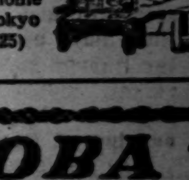

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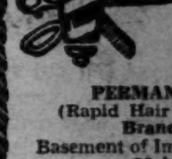
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